PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c. WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,936—New Series

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1892.

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BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
17-12	9-14	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12	9 14
12-12	7-6		12 12	7 6
29-4	15-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	29 4	15-10
26-4	14-2		26-4	14-2
44-12	23-6	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	44-12	23-6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st Dec. 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th „
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
B.L.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

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11th Jan.
28th Dec.
24th „

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For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 6, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,191	750	1st Jan.
*IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb.

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 800	Rs. 486

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

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Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,400	350	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 22, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	12th Jan. '93

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Graham's Buildings: Bombay, December 22, 1892.

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This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd. Dec. 1892.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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[illegible]RABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 28th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 24th December, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 25th December, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 tons, on the 29th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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Agents.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1892.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

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SPARKLING	36	0	39	0
STILL:—				
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MOSELBLUMCHEN	20	8	23	0
HOCHHEIMER	23	8	26	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	29	8	32	8

Apply to

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GONZALES BYASS & Co.'s GENUINE RICH SHERRY.

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NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS, TOYS,

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THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

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BEFORE REMOVAL WILL IN THE MEANTIME OFFER

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RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, stro[illegible] movement	45

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opiums Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small [illegible]

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9TH WEEK.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

Director .... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.

The Brilliant Christmas Pantomime in three Acts.

"ALADDIN,"

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THE LAMP, THE SCAMP, AND THE TRAMP,

(To say nothing of the Vamp!)

Concluding with the Gorgeous Transformation Illustrating THE FOUR SEASONS in the Home of FAIRY GOLDEN LOCKS, AND THE SCREAMING FUNNY HARLEQUINADE.

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Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p. m.

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Guaranteed Pure and at

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Aerated Waters of Messrs ROGERS & Co. on hand.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMMENCING THURSDAY NEXT, 29TH DEC.

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OF THE

D'ENSEM-DOYLE COMPANY.

MR. JAMES MACMAHON announces that this Company being *en route* to America under Special Engagement, arrangements have been made, whereby they proceed via India, and give a brief series of performances in Bombay and Calcutta. That the organization is of a very unique character will be very speedily apparent, and the management confidently promise the Public in their performances the highest class of entertainment ever witnessed in India. The Company comprises:—

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The Young and Brilliant Violin *Virtuoso*, from the Leipsig Conservatorium.

The attainments of women in the highest branches of Musical Art as exemplified by the recent performances of Lady Halle and Miss Doyle in England and on the Continent have excited unbounded admiration, and the expression of those attainments through the medium of the King of Instruments has proved a subject of charming interest and gratification alike to the Musical and General Public both at Home and Abroad.

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Prima Donna Soprano of Her Majesty's Opera-House, Melbourne, and Theatre Royal, Sydney.

MR. HENRY HAWKINS, R.A.M.,

Pianist and Organist.

W. D'ENSEM.

The Great Baritone from the Lyceo Barcelona, whose superb renditions in his unique and famous entertainment "Music Song and Story" derive a novel and delightful verisimilitude from the marvellous scenoscopic pictures with which it is illustrated. The action of Song and Story is depicted in a continuous series of wonderful and vivid pictures produced by the oxy-ether light, the latest and most ingenious process from the polytechnic.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL,

(Scenoscopic Operator (Polytechnic London).

The great expense involved in the Engagement of the artistes of this Company, and the contracts entered into for their early appearance in America, will necessarily limit the number of their appearances in India, and they will appear only in Bombay, Allahabad, and Calcutta.

Box Plans will open to-day at Soundy and Co.

Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

WANTED.

FOR ADEN.—One EUROPEAN HOLDING a MASTER'S or MATE'S Certificate from the Board of Trade to serve as Pilot under the Aden Port Trustees.

Applicants must forward copies of testimonials of service and character.

Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.

Age of applicant not to exceed 35 years. Free Quarters and Water.

By Order,

E. BISHOP,

Commander, R. I. M., Port Officer.

Aden, 19th December, 1892.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1893, for works in WIDENING a PORTION of WALKESHWAR ROAD, near the Junction with Ridge Road.

2.—Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 (Rupees Two Hundred and fifty) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4.—A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5.—The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst. C. E.,

Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office; Bombay, 23rd December, 1892.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1893, for works in the construction of a MANUAL ENGINE FIRE Brigade Station at Bhuleshwar Road.

2.—Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 600 (Six hundred)) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4.—A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5.—The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst. C. E.,

Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office: Bombay, 23rd December, 1892.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 52 CHESTS GREEN TEA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock, No. 4 shed, by order of Messrs. S. N. Talati and Co. and on account of the concerned.

Ex s s Ganges from Shanghai.—

S N T & Co—52 chests green tea damaged by fresh water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 27, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD BRASS AND SCRAP IRON, &c, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old brass, scrap iron, super-heater, &c, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
11 ,, ,, dhooties.
2 cases white striped mulls.
2 ,, colored prints.
9 ,, lemon cambrics.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Mr. Otto Martin, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting indentor Mowjee Soonderjee—

28 Pieces of Hard Ivory Centres, 4¼, 4½ inches, weighing about 5¼ cwts.

AUCTION SALE OF SOJEE FLOUR.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in gogown No. 3 known as Messrs Volkart's godowns, by order of Mr. Hajee Jakaria Hajee Ahmed and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patel.

J A
P S
Sun Brand
H J A } 186 Bags, Sojee Flour.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 27, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! (27TH DEC.) TO-NIGHT!!

An Extraordinary Spiritualistic and Hypnosomnambulistic Performance

BY

PROFESSOR W. GR. MELLINI,

ASSISTED BY

Mediums: Miss OLGA, Miss ANETTE,

AND

Madame ANTOINETTA ELWIRE.

Appointed to the Imperial Court of VIENNA and POSSESSOR of SEVEN GOLD MEDALS.

Spiritualist, Mesmerist, and Specialist, immitating 350 different voices recognised throughout the World as the Greatest Scientist in Mesmerism.

POPULAR PRICES!!!

Orchestra Stalls Rs 3 Dress Circle Rs. 2. Stalls Re. 1. Pit, As. 8. Gallery As. 4.

Doors open at 8-3, commencing at 9 p.m.

Plan of the Theatre and Tickets now open at SOUNDY AND CO., Ld.

NOTICE.

LOST, a BIG PEARL, of the Shape of a Cowrie, weighing 236¼ chows and 13¼ dokras, of the value of Rs. 1,655. Any person who may have found it, and will produce it to the Undersigned at his place of business at Kalkadevi Road, or give information leading the discovery of the Pearl result[illegible] conviction against a person who may have disho[illegible] with him or dealt with it fraudulently, will recei[illegible] reward of Rupees One Hundred.

PANALAL POORUNCHUND.

WANTED, for the JACOB SASSOON MILLS, an experienced COTTON PURCHASER and SELECTOR. Apply to

S. A. NATHAN,

Superintendent, Mills,

at E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s Office, 2, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.

THE HOLDER of CURRENCY NOTE No. Q-5 62096 for Rs. 50, Burma Circle, is requested to communicate with Undersigned.

F. WHYMPER,

Offg. Depy. Post Master General, Burma Circle.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Ld., beg to inform the Public that their ESTABLISHMENTS both at BOMBAY and at POONA will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1893, these being Public Holidays.

By Order of the Board,

C. MARCKS,

Managing Director.

24th Dec, 1892.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th, and 27th instant and on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and MONDAY, the 2nd Proximo, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th December, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,100 WOLLEN OVERCOATS for SOWARS will be received by the Undersigned, until the 31st of January, 1893. Samples of Cloth to be enclosed.

B. A. GUPTE,

Commissioner of Police, Indore.

Indore, 11th December, 1892.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

A GENTLEMAN, whose son is at Quernmore House School, Bromley, Kent, can highly recommend the school. It is situated in a most healthy locality and has every facility for educating boys from 7 to 17 years of age. The Elementary School for Young Boys is under experienced Ladies, assisted by some of the Masters. The Junior and Senior Boys are separate, living with different House-Masters, and all enjoy exceptional Home Comforts. Boys prepared for Public Schools, Army, Navy and the Indian Civil Services under a large Staff of Experienced Masters, of whom seven are Graduates. If desired Boys can spend Holidays with Head Master. For list of recent Successes and Prospectus apply to R. N. HODGES, ESQ., Lucknow, Oudh.

References in India: REV. C. H. L. WRIGHT, M. A., Chaplain, Secunderabad, Deccan; BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. C. GROSS, Medical Staff, Dalhousie, Punjab; COLONEL H. HUGHES-HALLETT, Jubbulpore, C. I.; and R. N. HODGES, ESQ., Engineer-in-Chief L. R. B. B. Railway, Lucknow.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on Wednesday, the 4th January, 1893, up to 2 P.M., for the SUPPLY of the following articles during the year 1893-94:—

Ooreed, Bran, Gram, Oil cakes, Matra, Rice, Barley and Salt for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and Horses from 1st March, 1893 to 28th February, 1894.

Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of One Rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 must be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their contracts and the charges for executing them and such further deposit as with the Rs.2,000 deposited with the tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the contract.

The grain supplied to the Health, Market and Fire Brigade Departments is to be Ooreed for bullocks, and Gram, Barley and Bran for horses and must be all of the first quality, and according to sealed samples open to inspection in the office of the Health Officer.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices: Bombay, 15th December, 1892.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.

Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING TRAINING CLASS.

"GRAHAM'S" STANDARD AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY and "PITMAN'S" SYSTEMS

BRIEF LONGHAND.

ALL applications for 1893 Sessions should reach this office on or before the 31st December, after which date no applications will be entertained.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.,

13, Hornby Row.

JOHN TATHAM AND SONS, LIMITED, ROCHDALE.

WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASINGS CARDING, COMBING, DRAWING, CONDENSING, SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING; the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.

We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.

BROOKS & DOXEY,

Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery, Manchester.

Union Ironworks, West Gorton Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath, 18th October, 1892.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE AND CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,

Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
RESERVE FUND	£223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mendel & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3	per Cent. per Annum for	3 Months.
3½	,, ,,	4 ,,
4	,, ,,	6 ,,
4½	,, ,,	8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,

Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves	Rs. 15,55,367
Working Capital	,, 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.

SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & C
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,

Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£150,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..........14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at..........BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers.........MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,

Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),

FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 ,, ,, ,,	5	0	12 ,, ,,	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS,

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 30), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this [illegible] made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BOON TO MEN

A [illegible] who suffers from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, [illegible] upon application. [illegible] MARSTON REMEDY Co., 439 High Holborn, LONDON.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500. should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,

Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ESTABLISHED April 1892. THE ORIGINAL **URHUJ**, SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS, Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR

Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing

Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c.,

of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Re. 1-8 including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME DUBOIS,

Chandernagore,

late of Jubbulpore, C.P

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,

Agents and Secretaries,

BOMBAY.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc. BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25 do.	,,	8	5	0
At age 30 do.	,,	9	7	0
At age 35 do.	,,	10	14	0
At age 40 do.	,,	12	11	0
At age 45 do.	,,	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,

Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,

Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,

or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	[illegible]
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed £8,486,434

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£833,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............ { £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years ...... [illegible]

THOMAS H. MOORE,

Agents, Royal [illegible]

Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., [illegible]

GRINDLAY & Co.—CA[illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept [illegible] MISSION charged. INTEREST allowed [illegible] mum monthly balance when not un[illegible] ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to [illegible] and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Cricket, Lord Hawke's Team vs. The Presidency.
Professor Mellini at the Novelty, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Malda (s), from Zanzibar ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; Sutlej (s), Shanghai ; and Velturno (s), Hull. Yesterday :—Thames (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 24th :—Bhopal (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Imaum (s), Marseilles ; Peninsular (s), Aden ; Gwalior (s), China, &c. ; Lobelia (s), Karachi ; and Booldana (s), Galle. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi ; and Mayfield (s), Batavia.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 a.m., on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM.—Juganath Soonder Rao, living at Girgaum Road, reports to the police the theft of Rs. 450, in currency notes, from a cupboard, in his room, on Sunday last.

A CHILD ROBBED.—Hassam Amoomeya, residing at Doctor Street, has made a report to the police that, on Saturday evening, whilst his daughter, about 4 years of age, was playing in the street in front of his house, some one robbed her of a silver wristlet, valued at Rs. 6.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, whilst a dog-cart belonging to Government House was standing outside the Crawford Market, the horse suddenly took fright and bolted. The coachman jumped out of the carriage, and in doing so injured himself slightly. The animal then ran to the stable.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of one rupee and thirteen annas from the pocket of Balla Luximan. There were several previous convictions against the accused, who pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

PROFESSOR W. G. MELLINIni.—This gentleman, who advertises himself to be appointed by the Imperial Court of Vienna, as a spiritualist entertainer, will give a spiritualistic, hypnosomnambulistic performance in the Novelty Theatre, to-night. Amongst other novelties, the professor will imitate 350 voices, and will conclude his entertainment with the "apparition of phantoms."

THE CONGRESS.—A meeting was held at Ankleswar on the 23rd inst., under the presidency of Mr. Bamanshah Jamaspji Jambusarwalla, to elect delegates for the coming Indian National Congress. Messrs. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, B.A., LL.B., and Motilal Dulpatram, solicitor, of Ankleswar, were elected delegates. Speeches were delivered on the occasion by Messrs. Kasavram, Damodar Rao, Amritlal, and Desai Dhirajlal.

DANCE AT EGUTPURI.—The Portuguese community of Egutpuri feted their children with a Christmas treat last Wednesday. The Municipal Hall, which was kindly lent for the occasion, was very neatly decorated with festoon, and bunting. Great credit is due to the promoters of the entertainment, who did all to make the evening a success. Dancing was kept up to the small hours of morning to the strains of the G. I. P. Volunteer Band.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. W. H. Jackson, Superintendent of the *Bombay Gazette* Steam *Press*, has reported to the police the theft of eight brass rules, valued at Rs. 24, from the press some time between the 17th and 24th inst.—Mr. B. I. Stone, residing at Frere Road, has also reported to the police the theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 40.—Mr. C. P. Huxley, living in the same house as Mr. Stone, also reports the theft of wearing apparel and a set of silver studs of the collective value of Rs. 30.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS.—The usual Christmas dinners in connection with the Sailors' Home and Strangers' Home were given on Sunday last at the respective institutions. The usual Christmas dinner in connection with the Government Workhouse was not given this year. Both the institutions where the dinners were held were prettily decorated for the occasion. At the Strangers' Home twenty-three men sat to dinner and enjoyed themselves heartily. Captain Walsh, honorary secretary of the Strangers' Home, and Mr. Chislett, superintendent in charge of the Institution, had made excellent arrangement for the dinner.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Gymkhana cricket-ground at 4 p.m :—

The Watch on the Donau March		Ziehrer.
Reminiscences of R. Wagner's Tannhauser		Hamm.
Valse	Braganza	Godfrey.
Paraphrase	Home Sweet Home	Nehl.
Musical Reminiscences.	Potpourie	Curth.
Ulan Call.		Eilenberg.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Quadrille	London Life	Coote
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Valse	Rhoda	Bucalossi
Polka	A Child of the Time	Cral
Selection	Madame Favart	Godfrey
Valse	Swinging (Vocal)	Silva

EVENING PARTY IN HONOR OF MR. CHATURBHUJ SHIVJI.—Many Cutchi friends and admirers of Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji who has served in the Educational Department of Cutch for the last thirty years held an evening party at Mr. Goverdhandas Gooculdas Tejpal's bungalow, on Friday last. In response to the invitations issued by the committee a large gathering assembled. In reply to an address Mr. Chaturbhuj said : "Gentlemen, —Those who have taken part in holding this reception have shown rather too great enthusiasm for a person like me. However it shows they have some good opinion for the manner in which I have performed my duty in the Educational Department at Cutch. The population is generally very poor, but the natives of Cutch are, however, very enterprising and go abroad in search of lucrative business. We see that in British India, Arabia, Africa, China, and other foreign countries they have risen to wealth and opulence by their strong common-sense and business-like habits. Many of his old pupils of Cutch Mandvi who have risen in Bombay are of opinion that they have been able to gain fortune in Bombay through the sound instruction and moral lessons they received from Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji." (Hear, hear.)

HEALTH OF THE GAEKWAR'S SON.—As already stated all the children of his Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda are staying at present in Bombay in three bungalows on the Cumballa Hill and the Napean Sea Road, pending the arrival of their parents by the Mail steamer Oriental, due here next week. On the 12th instant the second Prince, his Highness Jesingrao, who was unwell in London, had an attack of fever, followed by dysentry on the 13th. Dr. Talwedker was called in and the child seemed to be better on the 16th. Dr. E. Nevens, however, came from Baroda on the morning of the 17th, and as the Prince got worse towards evening, Dr. Manser was called in for consultation on the following morning. The Prime Minister of Baroda having been apprized by wire of the serious nature of the illness, immediately proceeded to Bombay, being accompanied by the brother of H. H. the Maharajah. Dr. Shumsudin was also telegraphed for to come from Baroda, on the 21st instant, the services of Dr. Balchundra likewise being requisitioned. On Wednesday last, the 21st, an improvement in the young Prince's health took place, and the progress towards recovery has since been steady and satisfactory. The Dewan left for Baroda on Thursday by the mail, after arranging to get telegraphic news of the Prince's health daily. The first intimation of the Prince's illness was sent to their Highnesses the Maharajah and the Maharani by a telegram to Brindisi and reached them just as they were leaving for India. Telegrams have also been sent to their Highnesses at Port Said and Suez and have been replied to by his Highness. His Excellency the Governor sent Captain Nuttal, A.-D.-C., to enquire after the Prince's health, and later on Captain Cox wrote, under his Excellency's instructions, making a similar enquiry. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, the Rani of Akalkote, Messrs. Ghellabhai Harridass, Damodarao Balcrushnajee, Rao Saheb Deviprasad Atmaram, Messrs. Rassiklal Vamonrao, D. Pitale, Motubhai Manibhai, Balcrushnarao, B. Pitale, the Junaghud, Cutch, and Eder Vakeel, and the Bhownugger Doctor Chotta Hakeemsaheb Khan, also called to inquire after the Prince's condition.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has alway, proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—**MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.**

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB TOURNAMENT.

ON Thursday the "Royal Navy Team" met the 1st Team Bombay Vol. Rifles, and the match produced some excellent shooting as will be seen by the attached scores. The 800 yards range being the weakest point all round. The "Royal Navy Team" are to be congratulated on their plucky and gallant attempt, considering how seldom they have an opportunity of shooting at the long ranges their aggregate score was a most creditable one. Their opponents were a strong team, composed of some of the best shots in the Bombay Vol. Rifles, and the score made at the first two distances were very good, but more might reasonably be expected from them at the long range. The best three aggregates for the three distances being Lieut. F. W. English, 94 points, Sergeant Major Downing, 88 points, and Lieut. D. J. Sharp, 87 points, the range for the team being 84·12.

The following are the scores :—

1ST TEAM BO. VOL. RIFLES VS. ROYAL NAVY.

1ST TEAM BO. VOL. RIFLES.

	yds. 500	yds. 600	yds. 800	Total.
Lieut F W English	33	31	30	94
Serjt-Major J H Downing	30	31	27	88
Lieut D J Sharp	29	28	30	87
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens	32	27	27	86
Lieut T M English	30	26	26	82
Color-Sergt H Black	30	25	26	81
Corpl G F Lund	32	21	25	78
Sergt J E Keess	26	29	22	77
Total	242	218	213	673

Average 84·12.

1st Team Bo Vol Rifles won by 127 points.

ROYAL NAVY TEAM.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
L S W Cox	32	28	23	83
Mr A Greening	27	27	25	79
Corpl J Elliott	33	19	24	76
Gunnery Instr J Deighton	30	24	17	71
Gunnery Instr J Bedford	23	23	24	70
A B H Griffiths	25	17	17	59
Gunnery Instr W H West	25	23	7	55
A B J Minter	30	14	9	53
Total	225	175	146	546

Average 68·25.

On Friday the 1st Battn. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers met the 2nd Team Bo. Vol. Rifles, and the results proved the two teams to have been fairly evenly matched. The result would have been much closer, but one member of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol. Team mistook his target, and succeeded in putting several shots in one of the wrong targets, which did not count. The best score was made by Captain C. F. Harrison (Adjutant), who contributed to the aggregate made by his team a very carefully compiled 88 points. The 2nd Team Bombay Volunteer Rifles eventually won by 46 points.

The following are the scores :—

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. R. VOLS. VS. 2ND TEAM BO. VOL. RIFLES.

1ST BATTN. B. B. & C. I. R. VOLS TEAM.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Capt C F Harrison	33	26	29	88
Vol W Mackeson	28	29	20	77
Vol A D'Souza	26	25	25	76
Lce-Corpl C A Parker	29	25	22	76
Vol F Oliveira	26	17	19	62
Corpl W B Cavell	20	21	20	61
Sergt-Major H Booth	19	21	19	59
Lce-Corpl F Fernandes	13	17	19	49
Total	194	181	173	548

Average... 68·50.

2ND TEAM BO. VOL. RIFLES.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Vol W B Warner	30	24	29	83
Corpl J A McKinnon	23	30	28	81
Cr-Sergt E Sands	25	30	24	79
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas	23	22	30	75
Corpl R W Chitts	23	23	28	74
Sergt W G Nicoll	28	28	17	73
Corpl H W Prescott	25	23	19	67
Vol E W Pyrke	24	17	21	62
Totals	201	197	196	594

Average 74·25

2nd Team Bo. Vol. Rifles wins by 46 points.

The final was fired on Saturday when the 1st and 2nd teams Bo. Vol. Rifles met together. The shooting of both teams at the first two distances were exceptionally good, a few of the principal aggregates at these two distances on which two spoons were subscribed for Sergt. W. G. Nicoll, 64 points, Lieut. D. J. Sharp, 64 points, Lieut. T. M. English, 63 points, Cr.-Sergt. Thomas, 61 points, and Cr.-Sgt. Black, 60 points. At 800 yards the shooting was very moderate, the only three good scores at this being Lieut. F. W. English, 31 points, Cr.-Sergt. Black and Cr.-Sergt. Thomas, 28 points each. One spoon was also subscribed for at this distance, and won by Lieut. F. W. English. Eventually the 1st team won by 90 points and are, therefore, winners of the Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal to each member of the team, and the Bombay Rifle Club Challenge Cup until the next Tournament. To each member of the 2nd Team will be given the Bombay Rifle Club Bronze Medal.

The following are the scores :—

1ST TEAM BO. VOL. RIFLES VS. 2ND TEAM BO. VOL RIFLES.

1ST TEAM BO. VOL. RIFLES.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Lieut D J Sharp	35	29	25	89
Lieut F W English	30	27	31	88
Cr-Sergt H Black	28	32	27	87
Lieut T M English	31	32	19	82
Sergt-Major J H Downing	32	27	20	79
Sergt J E Keess	32	29	18	79
Corpl G F Lund	30	29	14	73
Qr-mr Sergt W Stephens	27	22	23	72
Totals	245	227	177	649

Average 81·12.

1st Team Bo Vol Rifles wins by 90 points.

2ND TEAM BO VOL RIFLES.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas	33	28	28	89
Sergt W G Nicol	32	32	19	83
Corpl J A McKinnon	27	30	22	79
Vol W B Warner	25	25	20	70
Vol E W Pyrke	25	28	13	66
Cr-Sergt E Sands	29	18	17	64
Corpl R W Chitts	23	13	21	62
Vol E Chitts	21	17	8	46
Totals	220	191	148	559

Average 69·87.

No little disappointment was felt by the committee who had spent considerable time and trouble over this tournament on account of some of the teams who at the last moment from various causes withdrew. The committee, however, hope by slightly rearranging the prospectus for next year to meet the little local difficulties and conveniences of all.

There will be a spoon competition each day during the Christmas week if a sufficient number are present. The unlimited matches are also open, for particulars see prospectus.

AN ARMY OF GAMBLERS.

THE Bombay police have succeeded in arresting a further large number of persons for gambling on bagatelle tables. The gamblers have substituted another similar game to the one which was recently so vigorously put down, but the new game has been checked by a successful raid on the gambling-house. About fifty-three persons have been arrested. On Friday evening information was conveyed to Inspector Nelmes that a new gambling-house had been created at Falkland Road, where about 200 men were gambling on a billiard-table. The present system of gambling is the same as the "pyramid game." Inspector Nelmes communicated the information to Superintendent Grennan, who, accompanied by Inspectors Standford, Nelmes, and a number of native policemen, went to the gambling-house, and arrested about fifty-three gamblers out of about eighty, the others managing to escape. Those who were arrested were placed on Saturday before Mr. Webb, who fined thirty-four men Rs. 2 each as they all pleaded guilty, and the case against those who pleaded not guilty was adjourned until the 3rd proximo. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared on behalf of the owner of the billiard-room, and at his request the case against his client was adjourned until the 3rd proximo, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

THIS bright and entertaining Opera Company, which has already scored many successes in Bombay, has added another triumph to the roll. The production of a pantomime in the East, or for the matter of that also in the West, is no light undertaking, and the list of failures is long. But with the smart company or artistes Mr. Willard has at his command failure is almost impossible. The story of "Aladdin" was chosen upon which to build up fun and diversion for three hours, and with the *chic* and verve of Miss Vera Patey, the grotesque humour of Mr. Harry Hall, and the winning grace of Miss Mackay the production goes as merrily as a marriage bell. The libretto is smart, and abounds with neat local hits, which do not fail to "bring down the house." The music, dresses, and scenic effects are also pretty, becoming, and elaborate, and complete a production that was heartily received on the opening night by a crowded audience.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

BENGAL AND THE JURY SYSTEM.

MEMORIAL OF THE "INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA."

THE following was the "humble memorial of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its suburbs in public meeting assembled," addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council :—

That your memorialists crave leave to approach your Lordship in Council and to represent to your Lordship a grievance which has been most unexpectedly thrust upon them by the Government in India, by a sudden and serious exercise of the power vested in local Governments under the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of trial by jury. The Administration of Assam by a Notification, dated the 11th of October, 1892, published in "Assam Gazette" of October the 15th, withdrew in a large measure trial by jury from the districts "which constitute the judgeship of the Assam Valley Districts." This Notification is to take effect from January the 1st, next ensuing. The Government of Bengal issued a like Notification, dated the 20th of October, 1892, published in the "Calcutta Gazette," of October the 26th, and this Notification came into effect on November the 1st, that is, after an interval of only five clear days. It is to the changes made in the system of administration of criminal justice by these Notifications, affecting, as they do, all classes and all communities in the provinces of Bengal and Assam that your memorialists now solicit, your Lordship's kind and attentive consideration.

Your memorialists would humbly point out that although the system of trial by jury was applied in the year 1862, after the passing of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to seven districts in Bengal, and to the districts under the then Commissioner of Assam, yet it has all along been looked upon as a safeguard of the liberty of the subject and has enlisted the sympathy and commended the respect and confidence of the community. They have seen in the system a shield between the rights and privileges of individuals, and defects in the judicial system caused, on the one hand, by judges being drawn from an Executive Service, and on the other, from the oppression of an ignorant and too often venal Police. The system has steadily grown in favour with the people by the way it has worked in this city and in the districts to which it has been applied since 1862, and your memorialists crave leave to establish this by the attempt made by His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhanga, in 1882, in the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy for making Laws and Regulations, to secure the extension of trial by jury to all Sessions cases, and by the repeated expressions of public opinion since that time urging upon the Government in India to concede a larger measure of the jury system.

Your memorialists would further crave leave to point out that the Code of Criminal Procedure was the work of some of the most eminent men who have served the Crown in India, that it was approved and recommended by that illustrious statesman, the Marquis of Dalhousie, and was passed through the Legislative Council by that eminent jurist, Sir Barnes Peacock, and that it continued and gave expression to the wise, far-seeing and consistent policy of the English admistration of India, from the time when that administration was regularised as the Permanent Government of the country by the Marquis Cornwallis. That statesman laid down in his famous Regulations the principle that it was necessary to secure for the system of laws he was introducing the support of the people, and to secure also the association of the natives of the country with the European officers to whom was to be committed the superintendence of the administration of justice. His policy was re-affirmed in 1827 by Regulation X. of the Madras Government, and by Regulation XIII. of the Government of Bombay. In Bengal, your memorialists would refer to Regulation VI. of 1832, and they would point out that the great men who formulated the Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as those who passed it in 1861, were but confirming what had been done and laid down by such eminent Indian statesmen as Sir Thomas Munro, the Right Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone, and Lord William Bentick, and not only so, an examination of the history of the jury system in India will show that these statesmen did not follow English precedents only. They had observed the success of the jury system, which had been introduced into Ceylon, a Crown Colony, so early as March 1812, and they were largely guided by their experience of one of the most ancient, most useful, and most valued institutions of the people of india—the settlement of disputes by a Punchayet (council of five.) It is beyond question, that the knowledge of the people of the Punchayet removed from the jury system, in the eyes of the community, all appearance of unfamiliarity with an institution so prized in England, and disposed them strongly in its favour. In this connection your memorialists would draw attention to the fact that 'five' is the number most in favour throughout the country for the constitution of a jury. They would also point to the distinction made in Regulation VI of 1832, between civil cases and criminal cases. In civil cases juries might be resorted to in the Courts especially empowered to emply them. But juries or assessors could be conjoined with the Judge in the trial of all criminal cases," without the necessity for any special authority from the Government." Again, from its very earliest application to India, trial by jury has appealed to the sympathies of the people in a manner altogether exceptional, and in a way not enjoyed by any other institution introduced into the country by the Government. So early as January 24th, 1831, 4,000 respectable inhabitants of Bombay addressed the Hon. the House of Commons, in a petition, in which they based a claim for the extension of juries to civil suits on the success of juries in criminal cases. Your Lordship in Council will thus perceive that the policy which introduced the jury system into India has, to an extent scarcely to be expected by those unacquainted with Indian institutions, been accepted and adopted by the people.

Your memorialists would now solicit permission to point out that the action of the Government of Bengal and the Administration of Assam is the outcome of an official enquiry instituted by the Government of India in May, [illegible]. The correspondence before the public on the subject is contained in the "Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary," published on November 10, 1892. From that correspondence it does not appear that the law officers of the Crown were consulted in the matter, but it does appear that the weight of evidence is in favour of improving the working of the jury system, rather than of abolishing or restricting it. Your memorialists would also point out that there is a conflict of opinion between His Excellency the Governor-General in Council and the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and other authorities as to the improvements required, to the changes to be effected.

Again, the correspondence is purely official, and there is a marked absence of any expression of public opinion of the Association and public bodies usually accepted as representing that opinion. Not only so, the correspondence, as published, shows that this question has been submitted for the opinions of officers who, as Magistrates and Commissioners of Divisions, have control of the police, and who are, as a matter of course, directly interested in bringing about convictions. Throughout the correspondence, peculiar strees is laid upon convictions as a test of the merits of the system and much of the action of Government is founded upon the statement, that the percentage of convictions obtained in jury trials, in the more serious offences, condemns the system as a failure. On this point your memorialists would crave your Lordship's attention to Schedules 1 and 2 annexed to this memorial—the first giving an analysis of the returns of trial by jury in the more serious offences, and the second an abstract of the official reports laid before Parliament.

Your memorialists would very earnestly point out that no more fatal blow to the public confidence in the high character and impartiality of the administration of justice in India can be given, than by causing officers, entrusted with the trial of offences, who are dependent, as regards their career, upon the manner in which the Government they serve may regard the performance of their duties, to believe that the only standard of excellence, as criminal judges, which will be accepted by the Government, is a large percentage of convictions. This would be a grievous mistake for any Government to commit. But in India, with its ignorant police and its untrained judiciary, having at best but a limited knowledge of the complicated conditions of native society, it must have far-reaching consequences which your memorialists, in common with all loyal well-wishers of the Government, cannot sufficiently deprecate and deplore. Your memorialists would also respectfully ask leave to point out the grave anomaly of declaring, by executive action, that the natives of this country are, from whatever reason unfitted to act in serious matters as jurors, at the very time when by an increase to the Legislative Councils their intelligence, public spirit, loyalty, and anxiety to assist Government receive the most practical acknowledgment and approval.

Your memorialists note with extreme regret that a distinctly false issue was raised in the inquiry initiated in May, 1890, by a request made by the Government of India to Local Governments for an expression of their opinion as to the merits of the system of trial by jury as a means for the repression of crime. Your memorialists most respectfully submit that it could never be intended that any system of trial by jury should operate in such a direction, for under any system the number of cases to be referred to a jury must bear a necessarily small proportion to the total number of criminal investigations. Repression of crime depends mainly upon the comparative adequacy of sentences to the enormity of the offences for which an accused person may be convicted. At page 42 of the 24th number of the Statement on the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India, in 1887-88, there is a remark which supports this contention of your memorialists :—"From an examination of the crime returns of recent years there is reason to think that there may be some justification for the opinion put forward by some authorities that the suppression of crime is to some extent retarded by inadequate punishments." Such a result must, moreover, be due also to the thoroughness and fairness of the preliminary investigations into an offence, that is, to the proper working of the police and the magistracy. On this point your memorialists may quote the opinion of Sir Rivers Thompson, who had himself had considerable experience as a Sessions Judge, recorded in his review of the Report on the Administration of the Police Department, for the year 1882 :—"It is in the experience of the Lieutenant-Governor that jurors look with much greater strictness into the evidence and to the conduct of Police officers than unassisted judges, and it is much better that it should be so, notwithstanding an occasional miscarriage of justice. The overscrupulousness of juries, if such it may be called, should have its effect on the action of the police and upon the investigations made in the Magistrates' Courts with results that can only be beneficial."

Your memorialists would, with reference to the manner in which the change was introduced in Bengal, draw your Lordship's special attention to the fact that not only has there been no complaint on the part of the people that there has been any failure of justice resulting from trials by jury in serious cases or offences, but, as will appear from the opinions of some of the Sessions Judges, consulted, who themselves regard the system with disfavour, it enjoys an exceptional popularity. It would, therefore, in any case, have been an act of impolicy to report to the power vested in local Governments by the Code of Criminal Procedure, for such resort would certainly have spread alarm and distrust of the intentions of the Government. But in this case the effect, which your memorialists would in any case regret, has been disastrously enhanced by the manner in which the power has been suddenly and unexpectedly exercised, so as to seriously prejudice the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Code, and also the right of the public discussion of matters not material to the interests of Government, but of vital importance to the welfare of the people. It could never have been intended that so momentous a change in the policy of Government and in the administration of justice should be brought into effect after a notice of noly five clear days. The fact that this has been done has led your memorialists to the conviction that the power given to local Governments should be regarded in such a way as to save them and the people from such grievaces as the manner in which trial by jury has been withdrawn from the jury districts undoubtedly amounts to. Wherefore, reviewing the policy and facts dealt with in this memorial, your memorialists would humbly pray your Lordship in Council for protection and redress, and that your Lordship will take into consideration this humble memorial and adopt such measures as your Lordship in Council may deem just and proper to maintain and extend the privilege of trial by jury, and to express your disapproval of a policy which is based upon a reversal of the fundamental and enlightened principles that have consistently guided British rule in India,—which is not supported by the official evidence that has been published, or by an unanimity of opinion as to what is required among the administrations and authorities consulted,—which has in a time of tranquility, peace and improvement suddenly plunged the country into an uncalled for agitation and excitement—which is calculated to provoke in a new and aggravated form discussion on questions of race privileges—which is called for by no administrative difficulty and no public complaint of any failure of justice caused by the institution so unexpectedly held up to the country as condemned by its working,—which attacks a privilege the natives of the country have learnt to honour and regard as a protection from wrong and oppression,—and which by convincing the people that the Government intends to curtail and withdraw privileges and benefits long enjoyed and deeply appreciated, must impair its prestige and disastrously affect all its relations to those committed by Providence to its rule.

CHILDREN'S SPORTS AT PAREL.

THE annual Christmas sports for the children of Parel took place, on Saturday in the spacious grounds attached to the G. I. P. blocks. The entire course was prettily decorated with flags, and the sports were participated in with the greatest zest by the children.

At the termination of the races the youngsters were handsomely treated to tea and sweets. After the distribution of the prizes dancing was commenced, and was indulged in until midnight. The success of the sports was undoubtedly attributed to the management of the executive. The following are the results :—

FIRST RACE.—100 yds. Handicap for boys over 8 and under 14. 1st prize, Rs. 1-8 ; 2nd, Re. 1 ; 3rd, as. 8.

F Scott	1
H Fry	2
C Malone	3

SECOND RACE.—50 yds. Handicap. 1st prize, Re. 1 2nd as. 8 ; 3rd, as. 4.

P Malone	1
D Winterbottom	2
E Yates	3

3RD RACE.—75 yds. Skipping for girls over 8 and under 14. 1st prize, Re. 1-8; 2nd, Re. 1 ; 3rd as. 8 ; 4th as. 4.

A Bland	1
A Pickle	2
M Martin	3
L Fry	4

FOURTH RACE.—Obstacle Race for boys. 1st prize, Re. 1-8 ; 2nd, Re. 1 ; 3rd, as. 8. ; 4th, as. 8.

A Glendening	1
F Bland	2
C MacDonaid	3
M Connell	4

FIFTH RACE.—50 yds. Handicap for girls under 8 years.

D Beglin	1
M Gonsalves	2

SIXTH RACE.—75 yds. Siamese Twin Race for boys.

A Glendening and A Collet	1
G Malone and C MacDonald	2
F Scott and A Fry	3

SEVENTH RACE.—75 yds. Skipping for girls, under 14.

L Fry	1
L Pickle	2
M Martin	3
A Connell	4
B Yates	5

EIGHTH RACE.—75 yds. Skipping for Girls.

B Ward	1
K Heeney	2
M Gonsalves	3
A Fry	4
E Nates	5

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.

DANGERS FOR ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

DAMJEE RAMJEE VS. TEJPAL KHETSEY AND OTHERS.

IN this case his Lordship delivered judgment on the 23rd instant. The plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 50,000 as damages for the alleged malicious prosecution. The defence was that the proceedings at the Police Court, taken by the defendants against the plaintiff, were bona fide and for the interest of the caste. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne. Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Macpherson and Mr Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the defendants.

In the course of his judgement, his lordship said that there was a clean breach of trust on the part of the plaintiff, though probably the motive was not dishonest, and he may have intended to replace the money. The great point to consider was whether Kerachand and others disclosed to the defendants what was being done with the Thanak fund. His Lordship held that the conduct of the whole caste seemed improbable if the defendants did know what was being done with the fund. It was not only not proved that the defendants knew, but it was proved that they did not know it. The proceedings at the caste meeting supported the latter conclusion. His Lordship held that Jadavjee was telling the truth, and that no meetings were held at Herachand's shop. He did not believe that even at Lackhamsey Napoo's house the deposit with Sir Tharia Topan was disclosed to the defendants. The information filed by the defendants in the Police Court was true, and there was a reasonable and probable cause for doing so. On these facts, his Lordship decided in favour of the defendants, and the suit was dismissed with costs.

MILITARY NEWS.

R. BAT., R.H.A., has arrived home from India, and has taken over quarters at Newbridge. The 56th Field Bat. has been moved from Newcastle to Exeter and No. 58 Bat from Exeter to Aldershot.

MAJ. C. M. DOWNING, R. A., commanding the 32nd Field Bat at Aldershot, has been appointed President of the Royal Artillery Equipment Committee at Aldershot. Maj. Downing's battery is expected to go to India next trooping season.

THE proposal to add a cavalry regiment to the strength of the Army of Occupation in Egypt has fallen through, otherwise the 5th Dragoon Guards would have been ordered out from Aldershot, and would have gone on to India in 1893-94 to relieve the 7th Dragoon Guards. As it is, the squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards remain at Cairo.

UPON disembarking from the Malabar on the 8th inst., at Portsmouth, the 4th Bn. of the King's Royal Rifle Corps was inspected by the Duke of Connaught who welcomed it home from India, and expressed to Col. Chalmer his satisfaction at the healthy and soldierly appearance of the men. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller was also present to greet the corps. The battalion, headed by its own and all the bands of the garrison, afterwards proceeded to the barracks at Gosport.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

THE following is the final memorandum on the early cotton crop of the Deccan and second memorandum on the late crop of Gujarat, Karnatak, and Sind, for the season of 1892-93 :—

The estimates generally being up to 5th December :—

A—Early Districts (Deccan).

The appended statement A shows the corrected area figures for the British districts and Native States of the Deccan. The area (1,240,400 acres) is above the average and last year's area by about 11½ and 3½ per cent. The decrease of 33,600 acres in Khandesh is more than counterbalanced by the abnormal increase of 52,200 acres in Ahmadnagar. The outturn, however, will be considerably below that of last year, owing to excessive autumn rain. Prices compared with those ruling at the corresponding period last year show a rise from 30 to 35 per cent., owing probably to the anticipation of a considerable decrease in the American crop. Shipments have risen in sympathy with prices.

Khandesh.—Area 1,063,000 acres, or 4·25 per cent. above average, but 3 per cent. below the previous year. The exotic varieties—American and Hinganghati—which occupy 20 per cent. of the total cotton area of the district are responsible for the decrease, the area under them having fallen by more than the double of the total fall. The area under these exotics has steadily decreased and they appear unable to compete with the profuse and hardy indigenous variety.

The season was anything but favourable. The long break in June retarded sowing, and arrested the growth of the crop where sown. The fall in July and August improved prospects, but the September rain was excessive and caused shedding of leaves and bolls. In places the crop was so rotten that it was pulled up and the land prepared for wheat. The outturn is estimated much below that of last year, the best yield (13 annas) being expected in Amalner and the worst (4 annas) in Bhadgaon and Taloda.

Nasik.—Area 53,200 acres or 4 per cent. above last year and 88 per cent. above average. The crop suffered only slightly from the break in June, but the September heavy rain did great damage except in Baglan, where, however, the October rain was equally damaging. The average outturn of the district is estimated at 10 annas.

Ahmadnagar.—Area 88,500 acres or more than double that of last year and average. The increase is distributed throughout the cotton growing talukas in the east of the district and is due to seasonable sowing rain. In Jamkhed and Nevasa, with nearly two-fifths of the whole area, the crop got through September without much injury, but was overtaken by the late October rain. In Shevgaon, which has nearly the whole of the remaining area, the crop was better able to stand the October rainfall. On the whole the Ahmadnagar crop has the best yield in the Deccan with 16 annas in Shevgaon, 10 annas in Nevasa and 8 annas elsewhere.

Poona and Sholapur.—The rainfall being seasonable, a largely increased area was sown with cotton, and high hopes were entertained of a good crop which were only frustrated by the heavy October rain. In Sholapur the average outturn (for 15,200 acres) is estimated at 5 annas and in Poona at 2 annas (for 7,000 acres.) The estimate for the latter district is too low and a better outturn may be expected.

Satara.—With 3,700 acres, had favourable sowing rain, but only half the full cotton area was sown, last year's scarcity necessitating larger sowings of jowari for fodder. In two-thirds of the area sown the crop has been damaged by the October rain. The average outturn for the district is estimated at 10 annas.

The Native States—Have 9,460 acres ; a notable rise over last year : but the crop has been damaged by late rains. The average outturn for the group is estimated at 10 annas.

B.—Late Districts (Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind).

The accompanying Statement B shows that the cotton area in these districts has fallen below average and last year's area by 4 and 13 per cent.

Gujarat.—Area 550,200 acres or 22 and 24 per cent. below last year and average. The decrease is general, except in Kaira, where there is a comparatively small cotton area, and is attributed to excessive rain in the first week of September, which hindered full sowings and rotted seed and seedlings. In Ahmedabad this fall was so heavy that the crop over a considerable area was hopelessly damaged, thus causing a further reduction in the area reported in the preliminary forecast. The break at the end of September was good for the standing crop, but was too late to allow resowing. Owing to excess of moisture the crop is somewhat late in flowering and its condition is reported from middling to good.

Gujarat States.—Area 2,319,900 acres : about 8 per cent. below average and last year. The decrease is general and is attributed to unseasonable rain in Baroda ; to unseasonable rain and last year's low prices in Kathiawar ; to substitution of grain crops in Cutch ; and to excessive rain elsewhere. The heavy September rain damaged the crop more or less everywhere, except in Cutch and Kathiawar, where its condition is good.

Karnatak.—Area 778,700 acres or 25 per cent. above last year, though 16 per cent. below average. Rain for sowing was on the whole favourable and the cotton area would have been larger but for last year's scarcity which compelled cultivators to put more land under grain and fodder crops. The October heavy rain has injured the crop, specially affecting the exotic variety. In Bijapur part of crop has been washed out of the ground and excess of moisture has encouraged weeds. Condition fair to good.

Karnatak States.—Area 175,100 acres or 52 per cent. above last year, but 4 per cent. below average. Here, as in the neighbouring British districts, heavy October rain affected the crop unfavourably. Condition fair.

Sind.—Area 70,600 acres or 30 and 24 per cent. below last year and average. Decrease general, but notable in Hyderabad, the principal cotton growing district. It is attributed to short supply of water for sowing, except on the Upper Sind Frontier, where cotton gave way to wheat, for which the season was favourable. Condition fair. Khairpur has 2,800 acres with a fair crop.

RICE-CROP PROSPECTS, 1892-93.

The area under rice cultivation in the ten chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma is now estimated at 4,437,669 acres or 196,917 acres more than the area actually under crop in 1891, and 14,825 acres more than the estimate given last month. The estimated area cultivated remains unchanged in Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Shwegyin : increases of 13,793 acres and 6,991 acres are reported from Amherst and Thongwa respectively, while there is a decrease of 4,200 acres in Pegu ; the changes in other districts are small. Crop prospects are everywhere good ; seven districts estimate for more than a full average crop, while only one (Prome) estimates less than a full average crop, and the reason of the low estimate there is not understood. It is estimated that there will be available for export 1,068,000 tons of cargo rice equivalent to 27,118,645 cwts. of cleaned rice including what is required for Upper Burma.

BERAR LINSEED CROP.

THE following first report has been received from the Director of the Agricultural Department, Berar, on the linseed crop for the season 1892-93:—

"On account of late heavy rains the sowing of linseed was delayed. Crop generally in good condition, except in the Akola district and the Murtizapur and Chandur talukas, where the seed has been demaged by heavy fall of late rains. In the Wun and Basim districts the crops are promising on the whole, and fair outturn is anticipated if present favourable conditions continue."

ASSAM MUSTARD CROP.

The following preliminary report on the crop for the season 1892-93 has been received from the Local Administration :—

"The season is favourable and sowings are reported to be more extensive than last year and about the average of the preceding five years."

BERAR WHEAT CROP.

The first report submitted by the Director of the Agricultural Department of Berar on the Wheat Crop for the season 1892-93 is as follows :—

"Owing to late and heavy rains the wheat sowing was delayed. The plants are above the ground and appear healthy. the present condition of the crop being good, except in the Akola and Akot talukas. The season is favourable, and it is anticipated that the crop will be a good one. As it now stands a satisfactory outturn is probable if no damage is caused by rain or frosts hereafter."

DIVINE SERVICE.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.
Holy Innocents Day.—December 28.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.

SIR E. GRANT-DUFF has undertaken to write an introduction to Duer Broughton's "Letters from a Mahratta Camp," a new edition of which Mr. Constable is including in his Oriental Miscellany series.

A HANDSOME volume of Sir Henry Maine's Indian Speeches, prefaced by a Memoir of his Life by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, and produced under the editorial supervision of Dr. Whitley-Stokes, has just been published by Mr. Murray.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Mayfield, 1,725 tons, Captain F Coode, sailed yesterday for Batavia, in ballast.

THE s s Lobelia, 1,913 tons, Captain J Owen, sailed on the 24th instant for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain F Harington, sailed on the 24th inst. for Galle, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Gwalior, 1,648 tons, Captain F Speck, sailed on the 24th instant for China, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Bhopal, 1,930 tons, Captain C L Hansen, sailed on the 24th instant for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Cofoed, Mr. and Mrs. Feilmann.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain J F Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 500 deck passengers.

THE s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain T C Penberthy, sailed on the 24th inst. for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo and Captain and Mrs Collins as cabin passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F E B Hardcastle, cleared yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 61 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr Bakers, Lt Col W C Greenstreet, Mr J Muir, Mr Ash, Mr Mirza Nuswalla and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Malda, 1,250 tons, Captain John Nash, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from London (24th October) via Zanzibar, Mombassa and Aden, with a general cargo, Mr A M Albuquerque as cabin and 49 deck passengers.

THE s s Volturno, 1,536 tons, Captain G Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Talbot, Miss Tambert and another and 8 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lt Montgomery, Surg-Captain Freeman, Mr L Heran, Mr K Abdoolabhoy and friend, Dr Cooke, Mrs and Miss Crawley, Mr Abdool Rehman, Mr Hamilton, Mr W J Dean and 142 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Sutlej, 2,103 tons, Captain W D G Worcester, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Shanghai—Revd W G Walshe. From Yokohama—Lady Nesta Fitzgerald, Lady Mabel Fitzgerald, Mr O Meyer and Mr G Nagasaki. From Kobe—Mr J N Hooper and Miss E N Brown. From Hongkong—Mr and Mrs Beargrand, Miss Beargrand, Mr, Mrs and Miss Sancher, Mrs A J David and child, Mr R Datarding, Mr M Munjee, Mr D B Tata, Mr C Ookerjee, Mr Battlewalla, Mr K Kakee and Mr J Stewart. From Singapore—Mr and Miss Gunn. From Colombo—Miss Whitly, Miss Casnes, Mr L G Lee, Mr C E Kane, Mr N Patell, Mr J Whitie, Mr E John, Mr W W Hood, Mr J L Kendall, Mr R R Barron and Mr A Pringle. From Adelaide—Miss Arnold and Miss Archer. From Melbourne—Rev and Mrs McAlister, Mrs Mandeville, Miss Collison, Miss Ward, Mr Barn Mc Mahon, Mr and Mrs Denson, Mr T S Marshall, Mr H Hawkins, Miss Edith Moore and Miss Bessie Doyle.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Malda (s)	Nash	Zanzibar, Dec 5.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Dec 22.
	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	Shanghai, Dec 3.
	Volturno (s)	Johnson	Hull, Nov 16.
26	Thames (s)	Seaton	London, Dec 1.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Bhopal (s)	Hensen	Calcutta, &c.
	Imaum (s)	Penberthy	Marseilles.
	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	Aden.
	Gwalior (s)	Speck	China, &c.
	Lobelia (s)	Owen	Karachi.
	Booldana (s)	Harrington	Galle.
26	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Mayfield (s)	Coode	Batavia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Hoseinee, Raffin, for Jedda, &c.
„ Henry Bolckow, Hardcastle, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Idar for Genoa and Marseilles.
„ Malda, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Sutlej, for London, &c.
„ Volturno, for Aden, Hull, &c.
„ Karagola, for Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Asia (s), 2333, Laird
Kt. Templar (s), 2704, Pain
Niagara (s), 1978, McConochie
Carlo R (s), 1750, Cremonino
Kt. Commander (s), 2731, Thomas
Ehrenfels (s), 1522, Warckmeister
City of Wakefield (s), 1937, Townsend
Idar (s), 2595, Hughes
Imaum (s), 2706, Penberthy
Imperatrix (s), 2440, Egger
Mayfield (s), 1725, Coode
Assam (s), 1611, Creery
Siam (s), 1539, Weighell
Brindisi (s), 2299, Roche
Gwalior (s), 1648, Speck
Lombardy (s), 1571, Cole
Nizam (s) [illegible], Tillard
Pekin (s), 2134, Street
Peshawar, (s), 2137, Jephson
Surat (s), 1577, Sleeman
Teheran (s), 1684, Tocque
Venetia (s), 1551
Kt. of St. John (s), 2248, Billett
Kentigern (s), 1614, Roberts
Lobelia (s), 1913, Owen
Bhopal (s), 2145, Hanson
Aston Hall (s), 2254, McFee
Elwick, (s), 1577
Kirby Hall (s), 1683, Phillips
Metapedia (s), 1454, Fraser
Methley Hall (s), 2182, Buck
Persis (s), 1204, Acock
Vita (s), 482, Davis
Wistow Hall (s), 2139, Barclay

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Cossack, Cross
H M S Pigeon, Gray
H M S Serapis, Hicks
I M S Dalhousie, Black
I M S Lawrence, Hooper
I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Assaye, Langdon
R I M S Canning, Chandler
R I M S Plassy, Gunn

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec..			
20	Curfew s	Sangster	Madras, Dec 16.
21	Lalpoora s	Stone	Bombay, Dec 7.
	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Singapur, Dec 7.
	Chancellor s	Hanney	Suez, Dec 3.
	Baron Clyde s	Peat	Bombay, Dec 1.
	Niobe s	Anderorrel	Colombo, Dec 15.
22	Nizam s	Leftwich	Bombay, Dec 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20.—Steamers Deepdale and Ailsa Craig.
Dec. 21.—R. I. M. S. Canning and Ethiopia.
Dec. 22.—Steamers Tritos and Traveller ; and ship Lord Ripon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kt Templar s,—2450 cwts bone-meal, Cassum Mahomed ; 301 bales goat-hairs, M J Joomabhoy & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kt Commander s.—69 cwts indigo, M C M Misree.
Sutlej s,—1,106 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon & Co. ; 45 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola ; 247½ cwts gum, and 61½ cwts aloes, M L Assoo ; 54 cwts aloes, M Fuckeerbhoy ; 49½ cwts mother of pearl shells, L Dewjee ; 4 cases nutmeg, L Visram ; 112 cwts olibanum, K Sheriff & Co ; 77 cwts gum, T Jamnadass.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Commander s— 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, R Kaderbhoy.
Ehrenfels s— 24 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers ; 999 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon & Co.; 533 cwts wheats, Otto Martin.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—1,500 cwts mustardseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Volturno s—201 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck & Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—351 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Carlo R s—3,227 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLS.

Asia s—5 pots rosa oil, Cowasjee Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—3,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—585 cwts mustardseed, Tyabjee & Co.

FOR CALCUTT.

Lawada s—258 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 17.

Hudson, Lt, R A, off sick leave, from England.
Jermyn, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Sikh Infy, from England.

DEC. 22.

Mainwaring, Major, Bengal, 29th, Punjab Infy, on leave, from Meerut.

DEC. 24.

Freeman, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Quetta.
Bayly, Col, Bengal, 1st R W Kent Regt, placed on half-pay, P Camp.

DEC 25.

Blundell, Major-Genl, Bo, Comdg Poona Dist, on leave, from Poona.

DEC. 26.

Channer, Major, 2nd Bengal Infy, off leave, from England.
Beale, Lt, 22nd Bo Infy, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 16.

Windham, Lt, 5th Bo I, on leave, to Nagpore.

DEC. 18.

Jermyn, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Sikh Infy, from leave, to Karachi.
Hudson, Lt, Bengal R A, from leave, to Karachi.

DEC. 22.

Peele, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Ferozepore.

DEC. 23.

Hawkins, Surg-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty.
Welchman, Mayor, Bengal, Hyd Cont, on furlough, to England.
Kirkpatrick, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Hobday, Lt-Col, Bo, Comy Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Beynon, Lt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Umballa.
Faldine, Surg-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.

DEC. 24.

Collins, Capt, Bengal, on furlough, to Europe.
Bowly, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, off leave, to Secunderabad.
Champion, 2nd Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Mainwaring, Major, Bengal, 29th Punjab Infantry, on leave, to England.
Osborn, Lt, Col, Bo, R E, on duty to Belgaum.
Herbert, Surg-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Morvi.
Hall, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R W Kent Regt, to joint, to Chakrata.
Corbyn, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Derbyshire Regt, to join to Solon.
Bell, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, to join, to Meerut.

DEC. 26.

Abbey, 2nd Lt, Bo, Durham Lt Infy., to join, to Mhow.
Brodie, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Deesa.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Golikara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectua in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address 'William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cros engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—80' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co," Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

LOVELY CEYLON, KANGRA, Neilgherry and other Indian Teas as Christmas Presents in elegant Duplex Tin Canisters.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents. —JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Owner going Home, BAY ARAB HORSE, 14'1 rising 8, broken to Saddle and Harness, carries lady ; also Victoria, good order, complete Harness, nearly new. Turn out, with stable kit, Rs. 700. Lady's Saddle and Bridle, Rs. 35. Capt WHITEHEAD, Adelphi Hotel.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to al- teration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder. Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

SPECIAL PRICE FOR A WEEK.—Our best unshrinkable CEYLON FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 5-12. Usual price Rs. 8-12. This is an advertisement, and after the 28th the price will again be Rs. 8-12.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY.

REPORTER, fully qualified, WANTED. Address stating terms and experience to "X Z.," care of this Office.

SAILING BOAT, WANTED. Address stat- ing PARTICULARS and PRICE to "X", care of this Office.

PHOTO NEGATIVES taken by P. VUC- CINO, and Photographs printed, therefrom also Indian Views to be had from MANECK and Co., late of P. Vuccino and Co., Photo Artists, 6, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

GENT'S FASHIONABLE BLACK FELT HATS, latest shape, extra quality, cash or V. P. P. Rs. 9-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Bombay.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE- OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, Shapur Bomon Iranee.

MATHERAN,—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known Hotel, the most central and commodious on the Hill, is now Open to VISITORS. All Public Offices, Library, Churches, &c., within 5 minutes' walk. Terms moderate.—J. X. PINTO, Proprietor.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.— A most Comfortable Hotel for Families and Gentlemen, Central and Convenient. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON, before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Mathe- ran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana. Still further improved by building a fine Spacious Drawing Room. Reduced Rates during 'Xmas Holidays.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATA- LOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

HOPALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

MR. BHEDWAR'S SERIES of CHRIST- MAS and NEW YEAR CARDS are on VIEW and SALE, at Messrs THACKER and Co. and F. B. MARZBAN and Co., Stationers, Tamarind Lane, Bombay. Price, Re. 1-4 each.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.— The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap :—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street ; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

MORESCHI and GRAEFFE, PHOTOGRA- PHERS and ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, (Premises lately occupied by Vuccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN. "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

FOR SALE.—ARAB-DARK BAY, 14-2, quiet to ride or drive, also a substantially built DOG CART. To be seen at No. 9, Marine Lines.

TEACHER, WANTED, a GRADUATE or experienced Undergraduate to teach English. Must know Marathi well. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the Principal, Mission High School, Ahmednagar.

WANTED, for temporary work up-country, a European or Eurasian ENGINE FITTER. None but capable men need apply to "No. 555," care of this Office

A COTTON WASTE HOUSE WANTS a good connection to Import Cotton Droppings to Germany. Offers to "H. QU 2585" care of RUDOLF MOSSE, Hamburg.

COME and TRY YOUR CHANCE.—Only 8 Annas a Pull. 8 Times the value in many a Pull. Valuable Things will be given away. The Lucky "Bran Pie" is sure to afford great amusement. Terminates 3rd January, 1893.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

ON VIEW.—Late Mr. Houliston's Valuable Household furniture, Piano, &c., at 103, Nepean Sea Road opposite Marker's Bungalow.

FRESH BUTTER made daily by the Victoria Dairy Supply Co., can be had at PEARSE'S in 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Pats, at Re. 1 per lb., from 6 a.m.—Apollo Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED a few FRUIT PLATES with Musical Boxes playing 2 Airs, with case complete, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RAO BAHADUR K. C. BEDARKAR, Divan to H. H. the Holkar, says :—I have tried MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS upon some of my friends with good effect.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please de- mand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000

LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents
Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST .... Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .... Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security ...... Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months.
4 Do. do. for 6 months.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.
} Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.
6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.
By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch : Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, St. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.
ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 24.

THE price of Bar Silver in London receded 1-16d. yesterday, to 38d. per oz. ; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £62¾ ; and, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent lower, returning to Wednesday's quotation of 82¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¾ dollars. Consols in London remained at 97⅜ ; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¾ ; but, in Paris, French Rentes declined 1¼ per cent., to 96¾ ex-coupon, (probably owing to the political uneasiness now being felt in France), Paris Exchange on London being a shade lower, at fcs. 25·13½. The market rates of discount in London were unaltered, and the Bank of England rate remained at 3 per cent. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, was still 1s. 2⅝d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £100,000 in Silver to this port, and £10,000 in the same metal to Calcutta.

There has been no change in London financial quotations to-day ; and there are holidays in New York until Tuesday. The Indian Council has allotted two lakhs of extra Bills on Madras, 1s. 2⅝d., which is the same rate as was obtained on the previous day and at the weekly allotment on Wednesday.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a decline of 1½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, and of 1d. on White Delhi, at 6s. 1½d. and 5s. 11d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. Linseed was steady at previous rates for Bombay Seed on the spot and to arrive. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,200,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening ; Surats firm ; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having reached only 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid-American's remained at 5¼d. per lb. ; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 5¼d. for December-January deliveries, and 5 15-64d. for April-May. In East Indian Cotton, Bengals of all grades, "Good" Madras Westerns, and "Fair" Coconadas were ⅛d. higher. The day's imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm to-day, the Liverpool and Manchester Markets are closed for the Christmas holidays, and will not re-open until Wednesday.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 15,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 51,000 bales (including 1,000 Surats) ; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 1,000 bales less at 50,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 84,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was 243,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 670,000 bales more than in 1890. The week's Imports were 29,000 bales less, than in the previous week at 145,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply there was a falling off of 350,000 bales during the week ; but of East Indian Cotton, there were 68,000 bales more in sight. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was the same yesterday as it ruled a week ago ; but Arrivals were 1-16 to 5-64d. lower ; and, compared with the price on the corresponding day last year and the year before, the former was 1d. and ⅛d. higher, respectively.

In New York yesterday, 9⅞ cents. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands ; but March Futures were 6 points higher, at 9·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales, making the week's total again considerably less than in both the two preceding years ; and bringing the total falling off this season 1,195,000 bales compared with last year, and 847,000 bales as against the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 4½ million bales, compared with 4,240,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts............	188,000	258,000	268,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom..	62,000	176,000	94,000
„ „ Continent........	81,000	45,000	65,080
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	3,374,000	4,569,000	4,221,000
„ exports to U. K. do. ..	1,300,000	1,864,000	1,565,000
„ „ to Continent do. ..	899,000	1,129,000	1,306,000
„ Stock in the Ports	1,100,000	1,242,000	857,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	3,830,000	....	....
„ „ Surats	167,000	....	....
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,544,000	1,301,000	874,000
„ London	4,000	7,000	7,000
American Afloat	170,000	400,000	230,000
East Indian „	6,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	1,724,000	1,718,000	1,121,000
Price of Mid.-Americans	5¼d.	4¼d.	5 1-8d.
„ Good Dhollera........	4 3-8d.	3 11-16d.	4 1-16d.
Difference......	7-8d.	9-16d.	1 1-16

Our Local Cotton Market has been steady to-day at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy ; but transactions have been upon a very small scale, exporters having bought only 200 bales of ready New Julgaum, at Rs. 225-8 ; and the Mills 400 of the same, at Rs. 221½ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—In these markets also, only a small business has transpired to-day ; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay are as follows :—

Cotton	5,816	bales.
Wheat	20,427	cwts.
Linseed............	4,825	„
Rapeseed	1,932	„
Gingelly	12,039	„
Poppyseed	882	„
Groundnuts	2,580	„
Castorseed	748	„
Rice	11,266	„

The Banks, Stock, Share, and Freight markets have been closed to-day for the Christmas holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera.................. 4 3-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes............	96¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62¾
Bar Silver	38

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton.........	51,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats............	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	145,000	„
„ „ Surats............	4,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,544,000	„
„ „ Surats............	21,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton in London	4,000	„

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 24.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. La Seyne, left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee), on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 11 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. Ava left Aden for Zanzibar on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 25th December, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·964
Temperature of the Air	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	61·9
Relative humidity of Air	·695
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·3
General Directions of Wind*.....	E, ENE, W, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	177

*From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 25.

10 p.m. — — — —	74·4
MONDAY, DECEMBER 26.	
6 a.m. — — — —	71·0
10 a.m. — — — —	75·4
2 p.m. — — — —	79·6
4 p.m. — — — —	78·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ADEN.

MARRIAGE.

JOLLEY—BEVAN—December 7, at Christ Church, Steamer Point, Aden, by the Rev. Sidney Leigh Lye, Thomas Henry Jolley, Secretary, Aden Port Trust, to Eliza (Lily), youngest daughter of Captain George Bevan, Liverpool, England. (English papers please copy.)

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PRINGLE—RENTON—December 24, at Bombay, in the Free Church of Scotland, by the Rev. R. M. Gray, George, second youngest son of the late George Pringle, R. A., of Hawick Roxborough, Scotland, to Julia, eldest daughter of A. Highfield and widow of the late R. Renton.

DEATH.

DOCTOR.—December 26, at Dhobitalao, opposite Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy's Bazaar, Pallonji Pestonji Doctor. Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MONTAGUE—Dec 3, at Almeria, Clevedon, Somerset, the wife J M Montague, PWD, Ex Engr, Bengal, N W Railway Co, of a son.

DEATHS.

DEL'HOSTE—Nov 30, at Portishead, Eliza, widow of Col Edward Packenham de L'Hoste, formerly of the Bombay Army, aged 78.

HARRISON—Dec 5, at Doghurst, Hounslow, Elizabeth Emma, wife of H A Harrison, Esq, late Ben CS, aged 51.

HEYLAND—Nov 30, at Clevedon, Alfred Lionel Heyland, son of the late Col Arthur Rowley Heyland, 1st Bombay Lancers, aged 12.

HIGHMOOR—Nov 27, at Colombo, of fever, Charles L Highmoor, only son of the late Maj C L Highmoor, and Mrs Highmoor, of 49, Earl's Courtsquare, S W

HORSFORD—Nov 30, at Clifton, Bristol, Bannatyna Wilhelmina, aged 75, widow of Maj-Gen Richard Horsford, R A, (late Bengal).

MORGAN—Nov 26, at his residence, 13, Frant-road, Tunbridge Wells, Gen William Domett Morgan, youngest son of the late Capt John Fortesque Morgan, RN, of Wirswall Hall, Shropshire, and for more than twenty years Commandant of the 32nd Regt, Punjab Pioneers, aged 71.

RUSSELL—Dec 1, at 20, Oelker's Allee, Altona, (Elbe), Germany, William Allan Russell, Inspector of Schools, and late of Belgaum, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANTHONY—At "Devonshire House," Ootacamund, the wife of Mr A H Anthony, Assistant Accountant-General, of a daughter.

ATKINSON—Dec 20, at Lovedale, Ootacamund, the wife of the Rev Aug Wm Atkinson, of a son.

BEER—Dec 18, at Cawnpore, the wife of Arnold Beer of a son.

SIMS—Dec 18, at Begum Serai Factory, the wife of S Gordon Sims, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SKINNER—NIVEN—Dec 21, in the Free Church Esplanade, Madras, by the Rev J Colville Peattie, MA, the Rev W Skinner, to Nellie, daughter of the late James Niven, Echt, Aberdeenshire.

WESTWOOD—CONYERS—Dec 14, at Jollarpet, by the Rev C N Bazely, Incumbent of Perambur, Ebenezer William Roberts, son of the late Retired Apothecary Westwood, of Podanur, to Isabella, eldest daughter of George Conyers, Madras Railway.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—Dec 18, at Ranchi, from injuries received in a carriage accident, Norman Percival Ashley Johnson, the dearly loved son of Octavia Johnson, widow of the late E T S Johnson, Revenue Survey, aged 21 years and 7 months.

MAHER—Dec 14, at Shahpur, Panjab, Charles John Maher, Civil Surgeon of Shahphr, aged 35.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1892.

THE reports of the earlier meetings of the International Monetary Conference at Brussels brought by the mail are meagre to a degree, but they suffice to show clearly enough that it is not to the Conference that India can look for any relief from the evils of a debased and falling standard of value. Indeed they make this so manifest that it is no exaggeration to say it is the one "acquired result" of the Conference. It will now be fully realised even by the most sanguine that the rehabilitation of silver is unattainable under existing conditions, and the only question to be considered is what course the Government of India should take to protect the country against the perils inseparable from the repeal of the American Silver Act, which is now on all hands regarded as inevitable. Mr. Cannon, one of the American Delegates, stated at the outset, that the repeal of the Silver Act of 1890 has been taken into serious consideration ; that the great political parties and the leading bankers were in favour of that course, and that if the Conference arrived at no tangible result the United States Government would not be disposed to continue the yearly purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver. Both the American and Mexican Delegates stated that it would be impossible to limit the production of silver by law. In the United States any measure to restrict the output of silver would involve a heavy increase in the Customs agency to prevent smuggling across the frontier. In Mexico, the Constitution expressly prohibits any legislation of the kind. The United States produces silver worth £15,600,000 annually, and Mexico nearly £11,000,000. The total output of silver yearly amounts to £37,360,000, against £26,320,000 worth of gold. The Mexican Delegate stated that in his opinion the output of Mexican silver has reached its maximum. This statement must be taken with the qualification that in the opinion of American experts, the Mexican mines have as yet been little more than scratched, the methods in use being those of three hundred years ago. It is thought, perhaps rightly, that with modern appliances, the output from these mines might be largely increased. Some of the facts which we have just mentioned were elicited in answer to the preliminary questions examined by the special committee of the Conference, appointed to consider Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's proposals for the purchase of 30,000,000 ounces of silver by the other Powers, while the United States continued her present purchases.

In answer to the question, "What is the policy of British India regarding the coinage of silver ?" Sir Guildford Molesworth stated that so long as there was any hope of an international agreement, the Indian Government would hesitate to change the existing monetary system. But, if the Conference failed to secure such an agreement, India would have to consider her position. The adoption of a gold standard would be attended with difficulties, but not so serious as those found in other countries. Were bimetallism established, India would join the Latin Union and the United States, if that course offered the prospect of a relative stability in the price of silver. If other countries adopted bimetallism on some considerable scale, the Government of India would probably not close its mints and would be prepared without giving up its freedom of action, either to take part in regular silver purchases, or to authorise the private coinage of silver, in quantities not less than fifty million rupees, for the term of the international agreement. It was proposed that this term should last for five years, the purchase to be suspended as soon as price of silver to be fixed on as a limit should be reached. Mr. A. de Rothschild's proposals, the purport of which we have learned by the telegraph, were fully debated. On the one hand attention was drawn to the fact that the proposed agreement for the purchase of thirty million ounces of silver by the European States and India, would be limited in regard to duration and magnitude, while the moral effect of an agreement between the States would give stability to the market. The future would be assured, as the United States, Mexico, and India would find it to their interest to continue the arrangement. On the other hand, it was argued that the plan would cause a speculative rise in the price of silver, and thus stimulate the output, which would result in a further fall. The effect of the Sherman and Bland Acts, which provided a larger artificial market for silver than Mr. de Rothschild's proposals would create, was a temporary rise, followed by a steady fall. This fall continued, notwithstanding that between 1889 and 1891, the European mints had absorbed £12,000,000 worth of silver for coinage. This view of the case was met by the statement that the experiment was tried under conditions different from those now contemplated. The element of uncertainty would be eliminated, and the mine-owners would be no longer stimulated to overproduction in order to anticipate the apprehended further demonetization of silver. A concerted monetary policy would afford a steady market, and there would be no inducement to force sales. As we know, Mr. A. de Rothschild's proposals have been withdrawn, and the blame or credit for this withdrawal has been debited to the attitude of the British delegates. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, on the resumption of the debate on the Report of the Committee, threw cold water on the proposals, and by implication on any conceivable proposal which might be brought forward. At the same time he admitted that, while the British Government could not do anything which might imply doubt as to the maintenance of the monetary system of Great Britain, yet her commercial interests "as well as those of India, and of the British Possessions in the Far East, where silver alone is used do not allow her Majesty's Government to view with indifference the drawbacks resulting from the fall, and more especially from the fluctuation in the value of silver."

It is to be hoped that the easy-going gentlemen who still believe that the fall of silver and the fluctuations thereof are an unmixed benefit to India, will observe that Sir Rivers-Wilson himself acknowledges that so far from being a benefit, they constitue a danger to Indian interests of which the Home Government is fully sensible. The British delegates, he added, were instructed to consider carefully any proposals, which might be made for the purpose of increasing the use of silver as currency. "There can be no question," said this representative monometallist, "that all the Governments who have sent representatives to this Conference, even those who have instructed their delegates to act with the greatest reserve, recognise the presence of a danger, otherwise there would be no justification for our presence here." The danger is that the United States Government may suspend the purchases of silver. "The suspension of silver purchases by the Treasury of the United States has become the practical question of the day, and that event might under certain circumstances lead to the suspension of free coinage in India." On this point, Sir Rivers Wilson and Sir Guilford Molesworth were at one, though they differed on all else, and—as the telegrams have since informed us, ultimately came to blows. The British delegates were willing to admit that the proposals of Mr. A. de Rothschild and Mr. Moritz Levy were not inconsistent with the principles of monometallism pure and simple, in which they place their faith. But Mr. Rothschild's proposals had not received such a measure of support as would justify them in discussing its details, while Mr. Moritz Levy's proposal to withdraw the half sovereign from circulation and replace it with silver, would not of itself offer advantages such as would induce Great Britain to submit to the inconvenience attending the withdrawal of that coin. The Conference, however, approved of Mr. Moritz Levy's proposal for the withdrawal of the half sovereign—and on the Continent twenty-franc notes—from circulation. Mr. Bertram Currie takes the view that the game of silver is up. The disuse of silver as a standard of value has, in his opinion, come about in obedience to the natural law of selection, by which progressive societies choose for themselves the standard best suited for their development. The heroic labours of the United States to give silver an artificial value having failed, other countries will not join in the attempt. The remedy is a gold standard, even without a gold currency ; the experiment has been tried in several countries and has answered its purpose to their satisfaction. A gold currency like that of England may be theoretically the best ; but it is not essential, seeing that other nations do without it. Mr. Currie acknowledges that the rate of exchange may sometimes be unfavourable, but that, he rightly considers, would not be so disastrous as the violent fluctuations consequent on the existence of a silver standard in India. This opinion is very probably shared by the Government of India. The general result of the deliberations of the Conference is to define the situation exactly for the two countries most directly interested in the question of the future of silver. Those countries are America and India ; and each may now be expected to take the course marked out by the inexorable facts of the situation.

THE situation in France is growing more serious every day. When the Loubet Cabinet was reconstructed with M. Ribot, the Foreign Minister as Premier, and M. Ricard, the Minister of Justice, and M. Roche, the Minister of Commerce, left out, it was believed that the crisis was over. It was supposed that the inquiry into the Panama Scandals would proceed along parallel lines—before M. Brisson's Committee of the Chamber, and before the criminal courts, and that the former would be kept as far as might be within the limits of political prudence, if not of strict legality. M. Ribot called on the Republicans of all shades to avoid the snare which was laid for them by the enemies of the Republic, and, while ensuring the punishment of the guilty, refuse to occupy their minds wholly with incidents which could not obscure the qualities of industry and integrity which are the characteristics of the French people. To this appeal the Chamber responded by a vote of confidence carried by a majority of two hundred and two. But the charges and recriminations have redoubled since then. The sanction by the Chamber of the prosecution of three senators and several deputies at the instance of the Ministry has been followed by a fresh crop of scandalous charges. Still other senators and deputies are alleged to be implicated, and their arrest is anticipated. Among those who are to be prosecuted are M. Rouvier, formerly Minister of Finance, and M. Albert Grevy, son of the late President Grevy, and at one time Governor-General of Algeria. M. Clemenceau, one of the most influential of the extreme Republicans, who has recently been accused of seeking to increase his popularity by a covert alliance with the Socialists, has been in his turn attacked by two deputies of the Boulangist group, who are now having their revenge on the men who drove le brav' Général to exile and suicide. M. Clemenceau appears to have thought it possible to rebut the imputation by interchanging bloodless pistol shots with his defamers. M. Floquet, President of the Chamber, and formerly Prime Minister—he who at the age of sixty fought and vanquished Boulanger in single combat—has had to explain that he did not take money from the Panama Company, but that finding the Company was lavishing immense sums on the Press, he "intervened to prevent the Republican Press being tainted with Monarchical ideas !" M. Rouvier also strenuously denies that he took the Panama Company's money for his own use ; but he admits that he augmented the Secret Service money from private sources, and affirms that if he had not done so the Republic would have been overthrown—a truly portentous statement, if it be true. What would have been said if Rouher or Ollivier declared that if he had not augmented the Secret Service money from private sources, the Empire would have collapsed ? M. Andrieux, formerly Prefect of Police comes on the scene, and makes revelations which render him the observed of all observers. His arrest is considered imminent—why it is difficult to understand seeing that he is one of those who have made revelations. The fact that he had intimate relations during the Presidential election with M. Freycinet, the Minister of War, formerly twice Premier, and an aspirant to the Presidency, has shaken that distinguished statesman's position. M. Freycinet is by universal consent the best War Minister France has had since the great Carnot organised victory ; but his name too is apparently to be dragged into the mire. How will it all end ? The Bonapartists are thinking again of Prince Victor. We now hear that the Boulangists are plotting. But Boulangism without Boulanger is not very formidable. We shall probably hear soon of a manifesto from the Comte de Paris. All the Pretenders, possible and impossible, will put themselves in evidence. But there is not one of them with the force of character necessary to play the part of the Saviour of Society. A fall of two and a half francs in Rentes which stood at par is evidence that the confidence of the public has received a severe shock.

WE have received a copy of the prospectus of *India*, as it will appear under the editorship of Mr. H. Morse Stephens, the Cambridge Professor. "It has been determined," we are told, "to entirely reconstitute *India*, which under the able editorship of Mr. William Digby, C. I. E., has for the last three years supported the cause of Indian reform ; a new editor has been appointed and a new departure is to be made." Particulars of the new departure are given at length. In its new shape the paper will, it is announced, represent the whole of the great movement political, social, literary, and industrial, which is transforming the character and position of our Indian fellow-subjects. "Politically it will support the resolutions of the Indian National Congress, and point out how moderate are the demands of the party of reform, which need only to be clearly understood to be approved. It will also show its sympathy with the social progress which is so hopeful a result of modern education in India. Industrial and commercial subjects will receive the careful attention of experts. Endeavours will be made to point out the great field afforded to English capital in the development of Indian industries and commerce, and Indian effort in these directions will be carefully watched and stimulated. Lastly, the literary movement, both in India and in England, which is asserting a marked influence on Indian progress, will be observed and appreciated." Further, it is stated, "that works bearing on India, whether published in England, on the Continent of Europe, or in India, will be criticised promptly, and their merits or demerits frankly exhibited. Indian art will receive special notice, and encouragement will be given to the persevering efforts which are being made to prevent the extinction of its national characteristics." Supplementary numbers are to be published from time to time containing verbatim reports of the debates on Indian questions in Parliament and the republication of documents of historical and current interest. The document is signed by Mr. H. Morse Stephens, who in conclusion claims the indulgence of his readers. He says :—"His reputation as a historian and his position as Lecturer on Indian History at Cambridge will, he hopes, be a surety that he has not lightly undertaken this work. He is entirely responsible for the conduct of *India* in its new form, and promises to fulfil the duties he has undertaken conscientiously, and to the best of his powers."

FROM Brussels we hear that the Gaekwar of Baroda made a very good impression during his brief stay in the Belgian capital. The British Minister, at King Leopold's Court, Sir Edmund Monson, gave a dinner in honour of the Indian potentate, among those invited to meet his Highness being some of the delegates to the Monetary Conference, including Sir Charles Fremantle, Sir C. Rivers-Wilson, Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie, General Strachey, Sir Guilford Molesworth, and Mr. Babington Smith. The United States Minister, [illegible] Hon. E. H. Terrell, was also present. His Highness's brother, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, remains behind in England to complete his studies, preparatory to being called to the bar. He is working very hard, and is in every respect a model student. He has been elected a member of several of the learned societies, and has accepted an invitation to join the Executive Committee of the S. E. P. I. A. His quiet demeanour and agreeable manners make him a welcome guest in the best circles.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd December, 1892, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1891, of 107,076 maunds and Rs. 25,899 in the earnings.

THAT the Amir of Kabul some weeks ago seriously contemplated meeting Lord Roberts at Jellalabad, writes the *Pioneer*, is proved by one or two little incidents. Thus His Highness instructed Mr. Martin, who has been appointed his agent for the purchase of machinery and war material in Europe, to inquire during his visit to England regarding the cost of presents intended for the Mission, in return for those sent by the Government. Further, the Amir ordered his Envoy in India to proceed to Bombay, there to arrange for wines and stores. Abdur Rahman being anxious to show the greatest hospitality to Lord Roberts and the officers accompanying him, as an acknowledgment of the generous way in which he himself was treated at Rawalpindi in 1885. So far as we can learn, the actual purchase of the presents and stores has not yet been made, the orders for them being held in abeyance. But the lightest straws will show the direction of a river-current, and in this case we may judge the Amir's intentions from the comparatively trivial matters referred to above. He can scarcely be credited with having deliberately set himself to deceive the Government by issuing instructions to his agents which were never intended to be carried out, and though he may now be hesitating to accept the Mission, it is plain that some weeks ago he had really the intention of proceeding to Jellalabad—in his own good time and in his own way. What his ideas on the subject are at the present moment no one but himself may know, for he gives his confidence neither to Sirdar nor commoner in Kabul.

MR. J. R. BELL, Engineer-in-charge of the Frontier Railway Surveys, has forwarded an estimate for the establishment of a steam ferry over the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan. Some six lakhs will be required for training works alone, as a permanent channel must be ensured.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SCENES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

HOW THE PANAMA MONEY WAS SPENT.

PARIS, DEC. 23, MIDNIGHT.

Further furious attacks were made in the Chamber of Deputies to-night, on M. Floquet and M. Rouvier, regarding the Panama Canal Scandal. Both positively denied receiving or handling any of the Panama Canal Company's money.

M. Floquet explained that he became aware, when Premier, that an immense sum of money was being lavished on the Press by the Panama Canal Company, and he, therefore, intervened to prevent the Republican press from being tainted with Monarchist ideas.

Mr. Rouvier repeated that if he had not augmented the Secret Service fund from private sources that the Republic would have been overthrown.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

PARIS, DEC. 25.

At the conclusion of yesterday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by a majority of two hundred and sixty-three.

The excitement in Paris continues and fresh disclosures are daily being made.

M. Andrieux, a former Prefect of Police, is the centre of attraction at present, and his arrest is considered imminent.

The position of M. de Freycinet has been much shaken, owing to his relations with M. Andrieux during the Presidential election.

A BOULANGIST PLOT.

PARIS, DEC. 25.

The *Siècle* states that a serious Boulangist plot is being organised.

SHARP FALL IN RENTES.

PARIS, DEC. 23.

French Rentes have fallen two and a quarter the last two days.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

A dynamite explosion took place, last night, outside the detective office in Dublin, which is situated directly under the library in the Chief Secretary's office, and in close proximity to the Castle.

Mr. Morley, who is at present in Dublin, was fortunately not in his library when the explosion took place, but a detective on duty was killed, his body being torn to pieces. The walls of the building were cracked by the explosion, the pavement ploughed up and all the glass in the vicinity was shattered.

No clue to the perpetrator of the outrage has been discovered yet.

MIDNIGHT.

It is believed that the dynamite outrage in Dublin was the result of the refusal of the Government to release the Fenian Daly, which was only known on Saturday.

THE POLICE VIEW.

The police consider that the plot was probably aimed at the Castle.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

DEC. 26.

The Press are unanimous in condemning the dynamite outrage in Dublin, which proves the continued vitality of secret societies.

All the papers, with the exception of the *Daily News*, dwell on the coincidence of the explosion with the release on Friday last of the prisoners who had been convicted in 1889 of the murder of Inspector Martin at Gweedore. The *Times* points out that the crime is a striking comment on Mr. Morley's latest homage to his masters.

THE UNSEATING OF MICHAEL DAVITT.

Mr. Michael Davitt was unseated for North Meath, owing to undue clerical influence having been brought to bear on the electors.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

Lord Milton and Mr. Edwards are at present on a visit to Calcutta, and are the guests of the Viceroy.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The Rifle Brigade arrives at Calcutta to-morrow; and the Buffs leave this for Jullunder on Wednesday.

THE AUSTRIAN PRINCE'S VISIT.

Count Kinsky leaves on the 31st for Colombo, where he meets the Archduke and accompanies his Highness to Bombay. The Hon'ble St. John Brodrick, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Loan Office under the late Government, arrived from Madras, and is staying with H. E. the Viceroy.

AN UNFORTUNATE PETITIONER.

Some sensation was caused in Calcutta on Saturday night and yesterday when the report spread that the body-guard sowar who was sentenced to imprisonment some time ago for stealing Lady Lansdowne's jewels had attacked the Viceroy's carriage and threatened its occupants.

The facts are that a Sikh, formerly belonging to one of the Hongkong Regiments, recently returned to India with grievances and submitted a petition to the Viceroy. Finding he received no reply he presented himself at Government House, but was refused admission. As the Viceregal party was leaving the race-course on Saturday the man sprang out from the crowd and seizing the reins of the leaders attached to the carriage brought it to standstill. The postillions tried to beat him off without success, when Captain Herbert, A.-D.-C., alighted from the carriage, secured him, and handed him over to the police.

The man had no weapon about him, and apparently was only bent on making a personal statement of his grievance to the Viceroy.

MADRAS RACES.

FIRST DAY.—DEC. 24.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 24.

THE "CIVIL SERVICE STAKES."

Mr Abdoola bin Faras' Artist, 8st 12lb, Ibrahim	1
Mr Moochal Shah's Showhiman, 8st 5lb, Jaocoo	2
H H Aga Khan's St Kildare, 9st 3lb, Gibbs	3

Also ran Child of the Island. Time—2 min. and 24 secs. Won easily.

THE TRIAL STAKES.

Colonel Macintire's Riverside, 9st 7lb, Thompson	1
Mr Woolmer's Monk, 10st, Owner	2
Mr R V Gopaul's Signal, 9st, Native	3

Also ran Royal Oak, Regius, and Honesty. Time—1 min. and 47½ secs.

THE GUINDY STEEPLECHASE.

Mr. MacCartie's Gold, 10st 7lb., Captain Holmes	1
Mr. Armstrong's Sir Giles, 9st. 11lb. Captain Maunsell	2
Second Adyar Confederacy's Eclipse, 9st 11lb, Mr. Lane	3

Also ran Chandler and Canopus. Time—3 min. and 55 secs.

THE GALLOWAY TRIAL STAKES.

Mr. Horne's Mabel, 9st, Mr. Armstrong	1
Mr. Desraj Ur's Beewing, 8st 9lb, Kendall	2
Mr. Gerard's Dolly, 8st, Gibbs	3

Also ran Barbara, Brilliant, Rozel, Ocean Maid and Fizz. Time—1min. and 8 secs.

THE POLICE PURSE.

The Maharajah of Patiala's Camilla, 7st 7lb, Kadir	1
Raja Moodukristna's Honeybee, 10st 5lb, Tingey	2
Mr Campbell's Leven, 8st 11lb, Mirza	3

Also ran Come Away and King Clarendon. Time—1min. and 4secs. Won easily.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 24.

FIRST DAY.

THERE was a very large attendance, including their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne and a big gathering of rank and fashion at the Race-course. The day was full of surprises; and many pots were upset. The bookmakers did a roaring business, and on three events the totalisator paid Rs. 515, Rs. 513, and Rs. 333, respectively. The following are the results:—

THE HASTINGS PLATE.

Baron DeHorn's Montrose, 11st 10lb	1
Mr Judge's Her Ladyship, 10st 4lb	2
Mr Thomson's Simpleton, 11st 1lb	3

The race was won by half a length. Time—3 min. and 23 2-5 secs. Also ran Portland, Capricorn, Riversdale, Uhlan, and Maiden.

THE MAIDAN PONY STAKES.

The Firm's Senora, 10st	1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Doris, 8st. 3lb	2
Mr. Maple's Afzal, 9st 4lb	3

Won easily by several lengths. Time—1 min. and 8 3-5 secs.

THE KURNAUL STAKES.

The Maharajah of Patiala's Sunshine, 9st 3lb	1
Mr Apcar's Sabot, 10st 3lb	2
The Maharajah of Patiala's Goldleaf, 9st 10lb, Grand Finish	3

Won by a head. Time.—1 min. and 50 secs. Only four ran.

THE TRIAL STAKES.

Lord Beresford's Tostig, 8st 11lb	1
Mr Gregory's Whimbrel, 8st 11lb	2
Mr David Ezra's Whimbrel, 9st 3lb	3

Won by a length after a good race between the first two. Time.—1 min. and 44 1-5 secs.

THE PONY PURSE.

Mr Ralli's Nita, 9st	1
Mr Hurley's Honey, 8st 5lb	2
Mr Charles' Bonnett 8st 11lb	3

This race was the biggest surprise of the day, Nothing is known of the winner who romped in in 1 min. and 22 secs.

THE INTERNATIONAL PONY STAKES.

Mr Apcar's Spring, late Mayflower, 8st 7lb.	1
The Maharaja of Patiala's First Shot, 9st	2
Mr Charles' Lady Editha, 9st 4lb	3

Largest field of the afternoon, Spring winning by a short head. Time—1 min. and 20 secs. Also ran Predominant, Labby, Buchanan, Senora, and four others.

THE WELTER STAKES.

Mr Edward's Helmsman, 7lb	1
Mr Myer's Prince Imperial, 10st 12lb	2
Von Smid's Meridian, 10st 2lb	3

Won by a neck.—Time—3 min. and 8 2-5 secs.

SECOND DAY.

DEC. 26.

There was a great crowd to-day at the Race-course, attracted chiefly by the race for the Viceroy's Cup. His Excellency and a fashionable gathering were also present.

THE ZEERUT STAKES.

The Maharaja of Patiala's Mocassin, 10st 4lb	1
Captain Heygate's Snow, 11st	2
Mr Rodocanachi's Whiff, 10st 8lb, Mocassin	3

The first passed the post by half a length, but an objection was raised against him for crossing, and the decision has been reserved. Time.—3 min. and 7 secs.

THE EASTERN PONY STAKES.

Mr. Smith's Zouave, 9st	1
Mr. Kook's Hajee, 8st 7lb	2
Major MacDougall's Last Straw, 8st 4lb	3

This was a good race, and won by three-quarters of a length. Time—2 min. and 31secs.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.

Mr. Das's Orlando, 9st	1
The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Fossiker, 9st 5lb	2
Captain Scale's Killaloe 10st	3

The winner led from start to finish and won easily by a length. Time—1 min. and 31 25secs.

THE MEDIUM STAKES.

The Firm's Effie, 9st 13lb	1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Nectar, 8st 1lb Captain	2
Mr Gordon's Rex, 9st	3

This was a splendid race between the first two and ended in a close finish. Won by a head. Time—1min. and 21secs.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S CUP.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Highborn, 9st	1
The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Good Hope, 9st	2
The Maharajah of Patiala's Catarina, 8st 5lb	3

Eight started, and were all despatched in good start. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Drummer Boy made a running for the stable, his companions also followed. At home turn the pair shot ahead, and Catarina running into the third place. A grand struggle ensued between Highborn and Good Hope, both their jockeys apparently doing their utmost to win. Highborn snatched averdict by a head, Catarina was a length behind, just beating Whimbrel. Time—3 min. 9 1-5 secs. Also ran Ringmaster, Savant, and Riverina.

SELLING RACE.

Mr Askirk's, Vicenza, 9st 5lb	1
Aga Coochick Shah's, Minihaha, 9st 5lb	2
Mr Cook's Approbation, 8st 7lb	3

An easy win. Time—1 min. and 3 3-5. Ten started.

WALTER LOCKE CUP.

The Maharajah of Patiala's Ivo, 9st 3lb	1
Lavelle's Philomath, 9st 3lb	2
The Maharajah of Patiala's Lider, 9st 8lb	3

Won at the post. Time 1 min. and 3 4-5 secs. Also ran Miludi and Pickwick.

THE TURF CLUB DINNER.

The Turf Club dinner was held to-night.

THE CHIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 24.

The latest news from the Chin Hills is that Lieutenant Quinn, 28th M.I., Commanding the Hindat Sakun, with 60 men, attacked the Sargun village which disregarded the Political Officer's messages and was concerned in cattle-lifting. The Chins lost four killed and two wounded and one prisoner. Our casualties are two wounded.

LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts leaves Calcutta on 3rd January arrives at Meerut on the 6th, Lahore, 8th, Muridki, 10th, Raval Pindi, 12 to 19th; Muridki 21st to 26th; and returns to Calcutta, 30th.

PROCLAMATION DAY PARADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 24.

Great efforts are being made to make the coming New Year's Parade the biggest on record. Lords Lansdowne and Roberts and several distinguished visitors will be present. Two British and four Native regiments will appear in brigade, while 600 men from the Fleet in port with a big turn-out of Naval Volunteers will form an unusually strong naval brigade.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARSI, DEC. 26.

Yesterday a large meeting, chiefly consisting of the merchants of Barsi, was held in honor of the visit of Mr. Digby. He expressed his willingness to assist the people if they would help themselves. He wanted to be trusted by them, and to trust them. He promised to convey the congratulations of the meeting for the election of Mr. Dada bhoy Naoroji. Messrs. Bhagwantrao Joshi, and Kang thanked Mr. Digby for the help he lent to Mr. Dadabhoy.

RIFLE THEFTS AT MEERUT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

Recent thefts of the rifles at Meerut have resulted in the arousing of the sleepy Court's enquiry into action. Large rewards are to be offered and special detective vigilance exercised over the whole line of the present marauding gang.

THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE AT SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

Mr. Hart, who represents the Chinese Government at Sikkim, in the Tibet Negotiation, arrived at Calcutta from Darjeeling.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE FOREIGN TRIBES.

Latest news from Chilas reports that all is quiet there. The Indus Valley tribes are not inclined apparently to give any further trouble.

AN AFGHAN COLONEL AT CALCUTTA.

Report is current at Calcutta that an Afghan Colonel arrived there carrying confidential letters of the Amir to H. E. the Viceroy. He had not reported his arrival to the Foreign Office up to Sunday evening, whatever his mission may be.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BENARES.

The dark allusions recently made regarding the attempted murder of the Maharaja of Benares by poison turns out to be an outcome of pure imagination. The official enquiry assures the public that there was no warrant for any such sinister statement.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

The Dufferin Fund at Allahabad thrives apace. Donations and subscriptions have been estimated this year at Rs. 2,000. The actual amount in hand is over Rs. 29,000, Rs. 25,000 being the handsome gift of the popular Zemindar. Fetes and bazaars also largely contributed.

EARTHQUAKES IN NORTHERN INDIA.

Earthquakes have been frequent in Northern India for the last few days. At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 25th instant, a sharp shock was felt at Chaman, lasting for one minute. This was followed by three other shocks, the second of these being less felt than the other two. All were preceded by a distant rumbling sound. Shortly after 6 o'clock a fifth shock was experienced in the direction of south to north. On the 23rd also a shock was felt at Simla shortly after noon.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION GRANTS.

It has been decided to reduce the grant of construction to railways for the year by fifty lakhs.

LORD ROBERTS' MISSION.

Rumour has it that the meeting at Jellalabad has been permanently abandoned.

THE REPORTER ON ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Dr. Watt, C. I. E., Reporter on Economic Products, is probably to retire after the expiration of his present furlough leave without returning to India.

THE RAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

The Raja of Kapurthala leaves India in the beginning of the hot weather on a tour to Europe and America, accompanied by Colonel C. H. T. Marshall.

THE TRIBESMEN AT BULANDKHEL.

The tribesmen at Bulandkhel have rejected the overtures of the Amir's Governor of Khost to send a jirga. They highly approve of Mr. Merk's insistance on the withdrawal of the Afghan troops from their territory.

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF FIRE BY NIGHT.

Some interesting experiments in connection with the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has taken place at Meerut, the object being to ascertain the effect of the different kinds of fire by night. Operations included fire from improvised rests, fire with the aid of star shell, fire with the aid of luminous paint, and from Nordenfelt and Maxim machine guns.

GRANT OF A SILVER MEDAL TO CORPORAL C. GEORGE.

Her Majesty has approved of the grant of a Silver Medal for distinguished conduct in the field to Corporal C. George, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, in recognition of gallant conduct during the defence of Kawlin. The medal has been forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, to the Assistant Adjutant-General Burma district. The presentation will be made on parade to Corporal George.

MYALL KING.

Hopes are being entertained after all that Myall King will be doctored for the next Cup. Later examination shows that the disablement is within cure, and treatment has commenced accordingly.

ARRIVAL OF LADY HARRIS.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from England by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Thames. Although the mail steamer had arrived on the previous night, the passengers were landed yesterday morning, at about 6-5 a.m. His Excellency the Governor and Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., arrived at the Apollo Bunder, and proceeded on the mail steamer by the Government steam-lunch Wren to receive her Excellency Lady Harris, with whom his Excellency returned to the Bunder, at 7-30 o'clock, and drove to the Government House, Malabar Point.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A SERIES OF MISHAPS.

THE Bombay Foxhounds met on Saturday morning at the Rifle Butts. There was a field of about forty, including his Excellency the Governor, and the morning's run provided incidents of rather a serious nature. Starting from the Butts the pack worked the surrounding country for some time and when near Kaleena Hill the hounds got on the track of a Jack and made off at a good pace towards Coorla where the trail was lost. The short run was unattended with any mishaps with the exception of a spill received by Mr. Burder who luckily escaped without injury. Near the Causeway a second line was picked up and all went merrily during an exhilarating run of about two miles in the direction of Sah. At this point Mr. Hill, Political Under-Secretary to Government, met with a serious accident. He was passing the bough of a tree and approaching too near he collided with the branch and was carried out of his saddle. Fortunately amongst the field were Drs. Bull, Martin, and Crimmins, and they immediately went to the assistance of Mr. Hill. It was evident that he had received some internal injury, and a bed was procured, and Mr. Hill removed to the Jackal camp, at Santa Cruz, where he was examined, and it was found that he had fractured two ribs, but fortunately he had sustained no dangerous injury.

Near to the same spot where Mr. Hill fell, his Excellency the Governor also came to grief. His horse made a false step, and came down with his Excellency, but luckily no injury was received by either horse or rider, and his Excellency was able to continue the run. The pack ultimately killed about three miles from Coorla.

Mr. Hill was able to be removed to his bungalow, and he has every prospect of a speedy recovery from his uncomfortable accident.

THE following are among the recently proved wills:—The will, dated Nov. 5, 1883, with codicils made March 1, 1890, and Jan. 30, 1892, of the late General Sir Thomas Townsend Pears, of Eton Lodge, Putney, K.C.B., who died on Oct. 7 last, aged eighty-three years, and was in command of the Engineers at Zorapur in 1839, in China in 1840-42, and Secretary to the Military Department of the India Office 1871-76, has been proved, with personality valued at £17,083 14s., by the executors, his sons-in-law, the Rev. Loraine Estridge, of Burlesdon Vicarage, and Mr. John Henry Etherington Smith, of 7, Harcourt-buildings, barrister-at-law. Subject to a life interest for his wife Dame Bellina Marianne Pears, the testator bequeathed to his unmarried daughters £2,000 each, and left the residue of his property in trust for all his children and the children of his son, the late James Maurice Pears; Hon. Charles Dundas at £14,864; Mr. S. Brandram, the Shakspearean reciter, at £1,044; Louis Auguste Florimond Ronger (M. Herve), £2,793.

THE Punjab Government intend improving the existing road from Dera Ismail Khan to the mouth of the Gomal, so as to make it practicable at all seasons for military purposes. This is highly necessary since the occupation of the Gomal and the Zhob Valley.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 9.

THE Great Agricultural Conference that has been sitting this week was in one respect a success. If numbers and enthusiasm were everything the affairs might be considered a great triumph. Moreover, the occasion has served to call attention to the really bad way in which our most important industry is in at the present moment. Whatever may be the causes no one can deny that the condition of agriculture in these isles is a matter of grave concern. But where the Conference seems to have failed is in the fact that it was too much in the hands of the wire-pullers. It may be said that all gatherings of the kind are "manipulated," and the statement would not be untrue. But as a rule wire-pullers keep in the back ground if they are wise men. Here that was not the case, and the consequence is that the resolutions passed by the Conference have not carried that weight they were expected to carry, and which perhaps on their merits they ought to carry. So far as the landlords and farmers are concerned the Conference appears to have been fairly representative; but the labourers were rather conspicuous by their absence. Why they were absent I cannot say, but whatever the reason is to be regretted, for whether we like it or not, no assembly be it ever so influential can be accepted as a fair reflex of agricultural opinion, which excludes the now enfranchised Hodge. Fair-trade was not the only remedy put forward for the evils under which rural England in common with the sister isle and Scotland is now suffering. Bimetallists will observe that Mr. Chaplin with characteristic courage stood up for his belief in the virtues of a double standard, and he has shocked some of his Unionist friends by the terms of cordial eulogy in which he referred to the recent pronouncement on this subject of the Nationalist Archbishop of Dublin.

The rejoicings in the monometallic camp at the withdrawal of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's well-meant palliative seemed at the time a trifle overstrained as they certainly were premature. The confident expectation that the Brussels Conference, the assembling of which had caused so much trouble, would immediately break up was not complimentary to the intelligence of the other delegates, and has not been realized. The representatives of the various Powers have not up to the present confessed their inability to come to some sort of agreement, but are going on with their labours and calmly considering every scheme put before them. Although so much is made of the "failure" of Mr. de Rothschild's proposal it is only fair to point out that it may meet with more favour from the Governments with whom and not with the Conference the solution of the matter rests.

Mr. John Morley has at length broken silence and his speech at Newcastle, last night, is being much discussed in political circles to-day. The followers of Mr. Gladstone, who have been perhaps unnecessarily a little depressed by reports of Lord Salisbury's fractiousness are, reassured by the Chief Secretary's review of the situation and forecast.

Mr. Lesley C. Probyn, whose name is familiar to the public in connection with the Currency Controversy read an able paper before the Institute of Bankers on Wednesday on "A Gold Standard for India." At the outset Mr. Probyn called attention to a matter often forgotten, namely, the important part taken by gold in the former monetary arrangements of India. He then proceeded to describe the present currency system of our Eastern Empire and incidentally expressed approval of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Harrison, Deputy Accountant-General of Bengal, as to the amount of money circulating there. Mr. Harrison estimates the money in circulation in British India, and Feudatory States using British Indian money at Rx. 134,170,000 for a population of 236,550,000 or Rs. 5·67 per head, thus distributed rupees, 4·09; currency notes, 1·; small silver, ·30; copper, ·19; gold, ·09. Mr. Probyn abstained from a minute examination of the evils said to have arisen from India having a silver standard of valuation, but the causes which appear to him to make a change advisable were alluded to. They were described as follows:—1. The injury to trade between gold-using countries and India caused by the uncertain gold value of the rupee. About 80 per cent. of the total external trade of India, he points out, is with gold-using countries. 2. The hindrance to the flow of capital to India, caused by the apparent uncertainty which the gold investor feels as to his profits realizable in silver, and by the absolute uncertainty as to the value at which he will be able ultimately to withdraw his gold capital. 3. The encouragement of the flow of silver to India for speculative purposes merely rather than for the legitimate requirements of trade and investment. 4. The encouragement of the acceptance, for hoards and ornaments by the people of India, of a metal which is falling in value in the general markets of the world. 5. The rise of silver prices, which must sooner or later follow, if the fall in the gold value of silver goes on; a disturbing element which though it might benefit some would injure other members of the community. 6. The injury to the State owing to the increased amount of silver money, which a further fall in the value of that metal will necessitate for its gold payments. 7. The higher interest the Government has to pay on silver than on gold loans. 8. The increased salaries that will have to be paid—and Mr. Probyn does well to allude to this point—to the European employés of the Government to maintain their efficiency, irrespective of any claim they may have in equity. 9. The general uncertainty of prices of certain agricultural produce and manufactured goods in gold-using countries, attributable more or less to the uncertain gold value of the rupee. 10. The disadvantage of the money markets of India and Europe being independent of each other owing to their having different standards of valuation. He reminded the audience that because a country has a gold monetary standard it does not follow that the yellow metal forms the principal, or, indeed, any part of the circulating medium, illustrating the remark by a reference to the well-known cases of the United States and Canada. He laid stress on this contention, because on it depends, he said, the possibility of the introduction of a gold standard into india. If (observed Mr. Probyn) before the standard of India were changed from silver to gold it were necessary to provide sufficient gold to meet circulation requirements, even if there were no smaller gold piece than the sovereign, we should probably have to wait, if not till the discovery of the philosopher's stone, at any rate until the sanguine expectations of the promoters of gold mining companies during the last few years had been fully realised. For though he admits that the general tendency to hoarding is diminishing, Mr. Probyn does not share Mr. Clarmont Daniell's opinion that the recognition of gold as money in India would draw out the hoards of that metal which undoubtedly exist. Mr. Probyn alluded to various proposals for the adoption of a gold standard including that of Mr. Mackay, none of which came within his definition of such a standard. The late Lord Sherbrooke—then Mr. Lowe—suggested that a paper currency founded on gold according to Ricardo's plan should be introduced, the currency of the rupee being limited to amounts of small value and the paper currency being sustained at par with gold by the right to require bullion for notes and notes for bullion in certain specified quantities. This proposal was based on the theory that if the exchange of the current money of a country with the standard substance could be guaranteed and *vice versa* the standard substance would act efficiently as a measure of value, even though it was not used at all as current money. "This principle," said Mr. Probyn, "is also the basis of my proposal." Going on to develop his proposition, he explained, that he wished to establish a gold mint of valuation in India; to provide for silver rupees constituting as at present the chief part of the current money of the country; to encourage in every way the extension of paper currency; to gradually replace the bulk of the silver reserve of the Currency Department with gold; thus to build up a gold reserve, which shall not only be the basis of the paper currency but which shall also, to some extent, be security for the difference between the intrinsic and nominal gold values of the silver representative coins; to allow no further increase to the stock of such coins without setting apart gold to meet the difference between their intrinsic and nominal gold values and to arrange gradually for the convertibility into gold of rupees and notes, so that if owing to the state of trade or other circumstances representative money becomes redundant it may be automatically withdrawn by exchange into the standard substance. As to the gold value to be assigned to the present silver circulating medium, he suggests that the rupee should be taken as worth 1-16 of £1 and the gold unit be 160 ozs. 10 dwts. 6,54,375 grains of British Standard gold representing ten thousand rupees of £625. Mr. Probyn then described what the provisions of the Recovery Act should be, and went on to say that with such an enactment the money of the country would in the first instance consist of the currency notes exchangeable into silver rupees; of a limited number of silver rupees, full legal tender but representing one-sixteenth part of a sovereign; and of small change as at present. If the currency became redundant exchange fell below the established gold par, fifteen pence, the only remedy would be for the Government to reduce the redundancy by purchase. In conclusion Mr. Probyn glanced at some of the probable objections to his scheme. It will not satisfy, he remarked, my many Indian friends dependent on a rupee income who clamour not unreasonably for it to be raised to a higher figure. But if the money of India be placed on a sound and satisfactory footing it will be an easy matter to meet their just claims. And it will be objected to by those who think it possible that an international agreement can be arrived at for the coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio, and by those who attribute all our trouble to the appreciation of gold. But both classes will probably admit that the scheme is more desirable than the gold standard with a gold currency, which has such powerful advocates." The *Times* reporter says that Mr. Schmidt, Mr. W. Fowler, Professor Foxwell, Mr. Stephen Ralli, and Mr. Chapman spoke against Mr. Probyn's scheme, but that it was supported by Mr. Cork, who apparently had been reading Mr. H. D. Macleod's letter in the *Financial News*, and who stated that the rupee standard was forced on the people of India in 1835. This account of the discussion conveys, it should be stated, a wrong impression. Professor Foxwell's opinion on the scheme was distinctly favourable. He criticised it closely, showing how carefully he had gone into it and pointed out one defect, which Mr. Probyn admits, namely, that as the paper circulation extended it would absorb as much gold as if there were a gold currency. But in justice to Mr. Probyn it ought to be known that he never anticipated such an enormous increase to the note circulation as Professor Foxwell thought possible. On this point Mr. Probyn writes to me:—"The danger could, however, be provided against by arranging that after a certain amount of gold had been reached a proportion of the reserve, in addition to the fixed securities reserve, might be held in securities." Professor Foxwell's other objection were the possibility (*a*) of illicit coinage and (*b*) of the scheme having to be altered owing to the adoption by the principal nations of a bimetallic union at a rate more favourable to silver than the one Mr. Probyn suggested.

As might have been expected Mr. Probyn does not meet with much encouragement from those exponents of *laissez faire* the City Editors. One of those papers of finance declares that no gold standard would restore the Indian exchange to a figure comfortable to the official mind or easier for the Indian Treasury. "Debts," says this infallible "critic, cannot be paid by necromancy any how. Enact that the Indian currency shall be put on a gold basis, and at once its silver rupee is demonetized, becoming a token which the Government would have to buy gold with just as it does now, only it would be in a sense a debased and discredited token. The change would not lessen the Council drafts by a shilling nor alleviate the commitments of the Indian Treasury in England off the back of Indian trade by a hair's breadth. Another equally self-confident authority while he has the grace to concede that Mr. Probyn's scheme was well founded, declares that it is open to many objections." It may interest supporters of the Indian Currency Association to know that the Anglo-Australian banker, Mr. N. Cork, who took part in the debate at the Bankers' Institute, considers that a gold standard for India, sooner or later, is inevitable.

I have alluded above to Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod's letter in a financial paper. The communication is a very long one, but its chief interest lies in his having for the first time, through the favour of the India Office, brought to notice in detail a State paper of what he describes as the most important nature. The document in question was written by the Government of India on the report of Lord Liverpool's Commission on the coins of the Realm. As soon as that report reached India it was considered by the Governor-General in Council. At that time, as Mr. Macleod reminds us, India was plagued with a multiplicity of coinages of gold and silver. The Governor-General issued a memorial to the Bombay and Madras Governments, in which he condemned bimetallism and adhered to Lord Liverpool's doctrine that a single metal should be adopted as the standard of India. This State paper, Mr. Macleod thinks, must be taken into account if it should be seriously thought to adopt bimetallism, and he adds that it will be a hard nut for bimetallists to crack. I asked a prominent and competent member of the Bimetallic Party how he and his friends proposed to perform the difficult task set them by Mr. Macleod. He smiled and said: "All we need do is to ask Mr. Macleod if he is aware what the opinion of the Government of India is in 1892. We think their views on the present situation quite as important as the judgment expressed by their predecessors in 1806."

Every one expected that by this time Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's fate as member for Central Finsbury would have been decided. First, the trial of Captain Penton's petition was to have come on on last Monday. Then the proceedings were put off until Wednesday. Later, they were further adjourned to this day; and now they have been postponed till Monday. The delay has been caused by the detention of the Judges at Rochester, where the Liberals are trying to unseat the city man, who recaptured the seat back at the General Election. Rumour says that the Conservatives will raise a preliminary point as to the validity of the alleged free distribution among the electors of a local paper that supported Mr. Dadabhai's candidature. If, as Mr. Dadabhai's lawyers do not anticipate, this objection is sustained by the Court then the hon'ble gentleman will be thrown out. Apart from this his friends, who have examined the "particulars" as to the scrutiny furnished by Captain Penton, are, if not confident, at any rate, hopeful. On every side even among his political opponents a great deal of sympathy is felt for the Parsee member, and deep regret will be expressed if through any inadvertance or owing to the alien vote, he should be deprived of the honours he won after an unusually harassing struggle. Should the case be decided against him, Mr. Dadabhai will accept the result in a philosophical spirit, and try to re-enter the House of Commons at the first opportunity. The plucky manner in which he clung to Central Finsbury, in spite of tremendous obstacles shows that he is not easily dismayed by adverse circumstances.

I regret to announce the death of a well-known member of the Anglo-Indian community, Mr. Arthur Brandreth, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service. The sad event occurred on Monday. I met Mr. Brandreth on the previous Wednesday at a public dinner, and he chatted to me about Mr. Rhodes' speech at the meeting of the British South Africa Company as well as about several Indian topics. A moment or two later I saw him laughing and talking with Mr. Stanley, the explorer. Mr. Brandreth seemed in his usual health, and I saw no signs of the illness that was to have such a swift ending. He took a great interest in the Northbrook Club, whose migration to South Kensington was one of the subjects about which we conversed eight days ago, and lately he succeeded General Pollard, R.E., as Honorary Treaurer of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art. He was an assiduous attendant of the meetings of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, though not a frequent speaker. The last time he spoke there was on the occasion of Mr. Baden-Powell's paper relating to Indian village communities. He was greatly interested in revenue matters and looked forward to the paper to be read next session, in the same section by Sir Raymond West, on "Agrarian Legislation for the Deccan and its Results." Mr. Brandreth was in his sixty-first year, but looked younger. His death has caused a great shock to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

CRITICISING the cricket match between Lord Hawk's team and the Parsees, the *Pioneer* writes:—"No scratch mofussil eleven could have done worse than these redoubtable batsmen."

WORK on the Mari-Attock Railway is to be concentrated on the bridges and tunnels, which are so numerous that the completion of the line will take a considerable time.

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT GORDON.

THE following offical reports on the disturbance in Kathiawar and the death of Lieutenant Gordon were received at the Secretariat yesterday morning:—

No. 845 of 1892.

From Sir Charles K. Ollivant K.C.I.E., C.S., Political Agent, Kathiawar. To W. Lee-Warner, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Kathiawar Political Agency, Rajkot, Dec. 22.

SIR,—My last report on the subject of the outlaws No. 788, of the 1st instant, informed Government of the capture by Mr. Souter, on the 20th of November, of Sindhi Habibmia, who was reputed to be one of the principal leaders. Habibmia was soon afterwards brought into Rajkot, and is now in custody.

2. On the 1st inst. I received a report that the village of Sapakda, in Dhrangadhra, had been plundered, and I heard that several thousand rupees worth of property was stolen, but that no casualities had occurred. Detailed information, however, has not yet reached me. The general belief was that the Miana section of the gang were lurking in the Dhrangadhra borders, and that the Cutch leaders had returned across the Runn. At this time Mr. Souter was taking active measures in Dhrangadhra. Lieutenant Gordon was at Wankaner and Captain O'Donnell at Mulia.

On the 5th instant I took my camp to Dahisra, about midway between Wawania and Jhinjhuda, and here Colonel Hunter, Political Agent in Cutch, and the Cutch Dewan, met me to discuss the arrangements in connection with those places in connection with the same business. I summoned Captain O'Donnell to Wawania. Being in this neighbourhood, I sent for the Pir of Jhinjhuda, before whom the outlaw leaders are supposed to have bound themselves together by an oath and told him, in the presence of the Diwan Jamnagar (in which State Jhinjhuda is situated), that he was to proceed at once to Mulia and use his influence, which is considerable, with the Mianas, to cancel the oath, and to prevent support from being given to the outlaws. He was informed that if he did not exert himself in this mission, he would incur the severest displeasure of H. H. the Jam Saheb and of the Government.

On the night of the 14th inst. the Morvi Police officer of that district informed me that he had just received a report that serious robbery had been committed in the village of Jikhiali, belonging to Morvi, near the Dhrangadhra and Mulia frontier, but that he was uncertain whether this crime had been perpetrated by some local thieves or by the gang of dacoits, and that he was proceeding at once to make enquiries. Next morning the report was confirmed, and it was stated that there was no doubt that the Miana leader, Wala Namori, was one of the gang (thirteen in number) concerned in the robbery. Conflicting accounts were given as to the direction the robbers had taken, for, while circumstances seemed to point to their having gone towards Mulia, probably for the disposal of the plunder, others gave more weight to the conjecture that the gang had made for some of the Islands in the Runn or to the opposite shore of Cutch. I happened then to have Mowar Sadhwani in my camp on his way to Mulia, and having obtained information from him as to the places most likely to be sought as a refuge and where water could be depended upon. I addressed the Political Agent in Cutch and the Political Superintendent in Palanpur in order that if the outlaws betook themselves to any of the places which I mentioned, they might be hunted out I wrote to Captain O.Donnell to return at once to Mulia, and found that he had already started before the receipt of my letter, and having meanwhile heard from Government that Mr. Lambert had been appointed to the charge of the Wankaner police, I telegraphed to Lieutenant Gordon to start with his party at once for Khakhrechi, and to see me on the way at my camp at Maneckvada, about 11 miles from Mouvvi, to which I was going on the following day. In compliance with these instructions, Lieutenant Gordon reached my camp at the last-mentioned place in the afternoon of the 16th instant, having ridden in from Wankaner, via Morvi, 28 miles. He was attended by his Dafedar and two sowars. He had sent on the rest of his party, some 17 in numbers, under the Jamadar, from Morvi, direct to Khakhrechi With the maps I explained the position to him and told him that if the outlaws had gone across the Runn, as seemed probable, I felt sure that before long they would be driven back, and that with Mr. Souter on the Dhrangadhra frontier, himself at Khakhrechi or thereabouts, and Captain O'Donnell at Mulia, I thought there was every chance of their being cut off. I told him that as it was possible they still might be lurking somewhere in the neighbourhood of Mulia and, also as Mulia would not be very much out of his way, he should go round that way, on proceeding to his camp the following morning, so as to consult with Captain O'Donnell and find out the latest information. I also made arrangements with the same object for him to be met at the Mulia village or Virvadar, near the border, by the Morvi Police above-mentioned. He discussed with me the best way of attacking the gang if he came up with them, and said that he thought the only way was to rush at them. I told him that I agreed with him that it might be necessary, but I begged him, if he found them in a sheltered position, and if time permitted, to summon to his assistance the recruiting party of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, which was then in Mulia, and also hoped that he would get his own party armed with rifles instead of smooth-bores as soon as possible. In view of what followed the whole conversation is now invested with great interest, but it would be out of place to repeat it at length in this report. I may mention, however, that I asked him whether he had men that he could depend upon, and he said he thought he had, that he was sure three or four of them would go with him anywhere and he felt pretty confident the rest would follow. I begged him to impress upon them that if an occasion ever should arise, it was their most important duty to charge home with the officer and not to give way or hesitate even if they saw their officer disabled. This he promised to do. I urged him, whatever the occasion, to be as cautious as duty permitted, and to remember that in the capture or destruction of thieves and murderers no sacrifice of available lives was justifiable unless it were attended with success.

4. He took leave from me at day-break next morning in excellent spirits and full of eagerness to distinguish himself and do his duty. Shortly afterwards I received a letter from which I learnt much to my disappointment that Captain O'Donnell had returned from Mulia to Wawania, having satisfied himself that the report of the dacoits having been tracked into Mulia territory near Virvadar, was untrue. The meeting, therefore, between him and Lieutenant Gordon did not take place, but I believe Lieutenant Gordon went to Captain O'Donnell's camp at Mulia and proceeded at once to Khakhrechi (on Saturday). On Monday evening, at 10-15, a special sowar brought me news from his Highness the Thakor Sahab of Morvi that an encounter had taken place with the dacoits, near the Morvi village of Saltanpur, in which Lieutenant Gordon had been killed, four sowars wounded, and ten dacoits killed. I immediately dispatched a message for further information and with a request that Lieutenant Gordon's body might be brought into Morvi at once, and that a medical officer might be sent out to look after the wounded. I also intimated that I should myself arrive at Morvi next morning. The next morning before daybreak I received a note written under Captain O'Donnell's instructions by his Shirastedar confirming the news of Lieutenant Gordon's death, and saying that one dafedar, one naik, and one constable had been killed, and two constables wounded, and that all the dacoits, twelve in number, had been killed, that the encounter had taken place in the Mulia hamlet of Karardia, on the border of the Runn, and that Captain O'Donnell was still there. I understood from the sowars who brought the note that Lieutenant Gordon had come upon the gang early in the afternoon, and that some firing had taken place, but that the outlaws had established themselves in some natural depression of the ground or behind a shelter trench from which they could not be dislodged, and that as dusk was coming on Lieutenant Gordon determined to charge, and that he had fallen in leading the charge.

(6.) The next morning I reached Morvi shortly before 9 o'lock, just as Lieutenant Gordon's body was being brought in from the scene of the encounter. Colonel Hancock was with me, and his Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi and Mr. White met us, and we took the body to the hospital, where, by my direction, the medical officer of the State made a careful examination of it. Jamadar Kalandarshah, who had been present in the encounter and who escaped unwounded, came to Morvi in charge of the body. I questioned him, and his answers, though not very coherent, were generally in accord with the information given above. I understand from him that Lieutenant Gordon charged with his sowars in close order, himself in the centre, and the dafedar and naik on either side, and that those in the centre of the line were killed as they reached the entrenchment. The blackened powder on Lieutenant Gordon's wounds showed that he must have been killed at the muzzles of the outlaws' guns and the wounds themselves show that his death must have been practically instantaneous. The dafedar's name is Mahmad Sakhar and the naik's name is Haji Sajan.

(7.) After examination the body was reverently placed in a coffin and followed by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and all the Europeans present, also escorted by a detachment of the Morvi police, who marched with arms reversed to the railway station, where his Highness the Thakor Saheb kindly had a special train in waiting, by which we conveyed the body to Rajkot.

At Rajkot station all officers, civil and military, were present, and a procession was formed to the cemetery, where the funeral took place with full military honours.

(8.) Before leaving Morvi I telegraphed the sad news of Lieutenant Gordon's death to his Excellency the Governor, and also ordered all agency officers to close their offices for the day as a mark of respect. Also before leaving Morvi I received an official report from Captain O'Donnell. As will be seen from this report, Captain O'Donnell received news of the encounter too late to take any actual part in it, but his arrival at its close prevented the possibility of any success attending the rally which the dacoit leader appears to have attempted. His report gives the names of the outlaws who were killed, and these include all the leaders of any notoriety in Kathiawar. The Cutch section of the gang is still at large. For the more assured identification of the dead, I have ordered the bodies to be brought into Morvi and the prisoner Habibmia has been sent there to identify them. Instructions have also been given to have a careful catalogue made of the arms of the dacoits seized after the encounter, and to ascertain, if possible, where those arms were procured. I have directed Mr. Mackay, Superintendent of the Agency Police, to proceed to the scene of the encounter, and, with the approval of the officer commanding Rajkot, Captain Delamaine, of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, has kindly consented to accompany him, and will make a plan and photograph of the ground. Mr. Mackay has been directed to examine the sowars who took part in the encounter, and submit the result of his examination to Colonel Yeully, whom I have entrusted with the duty of making a complete enquiry into the whole affair. All reports will be laid before him and he will examine any witness, whose evidence it may be important to record. The result of this enquiry will be submitted to Government as soon as possible. It is imperative that careful steps should be taken to secure rewards and commendation to those who so richly deserved them, and to visit with censure or punishment the delinquency of those, if any there be, who failed to do their duty. Captain O'Donnell will be ordered to see that the man Miana Lakha, of Wadharwa, who is said to have given information to the dacoits, is suitably punished.

(9.) I deplore this loss of those who so gallantly fell in the discharge of their duty and all Kathiawar joins with me. Their honourable death leaves no room for any word of praise from me.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Political Agent.

NOTE.—Since writing the above, I regret to learn that Mr. Mackay has been incapacitated by fever from accompanying Captain Delamaine to the scene of the encounter.

The following is a copy of the letter from Captain G. B. O'Donnell to the Political Agent, Kathiawar :—

Mulia, December 19th, 1892,—Sir,—It is with the deepest regret that I announce to you the sad death of Lieutenant H. Gordon, 2nd Bombay Lancers, which occurred this afternoon during an encounter with the outlaws. I think I had better apprise you of what I know from my personal knowledge in connection with the lamentable event. First. At 3 p. m., this afternoon, the Thanadar informed me that he had received intimation from a spy of ours, who had written to me, under cover to him, to let me know that he had seen the outlaws near a tank, near Wadharwa, and that he had sent word to Lieutenant Gordon. I also sent an express to Lieutenant Gordon and started for Wadharwa as soon as I could get a party of 8 sowars, 13 foot police, and 7 of the 23rd Bombay Rifles ready. We crossed the river at about 3-30 p.m., and rode to Wadharwa, the whole of the infantry following in carts as they could not keep up on foot. Some minutes were lost searching round Wadharwa. At last an old man told me that he had seen a party of agency sowars riding towards Karardia. Northward about an hour before I proceeded in this direction, and after riding about 4 miles, met a man galloping towards us, who told me that about 4 miles further north he had heard some shots fired and had galloped away. We rode on fast, leaving the infantry out of sight for about 5 miles, when I met sowar Manek Rusel, of the Agency Police, who informed us that there had been an encounter with the outlaws about 500 yards further on, and that Lieutenant Gordon, Jamadar Kulundarshah Khan, and 20 sowars had been killed and that he alone had escaped. We were in broken ground on the Runn, and on turning a corner round a hillock, I saw a party of men standing in a depression. They proved to be some Morvi men, who told me that the outlaws were in a "Khudda" on ahead, and at that moment a dark flag was raised about 400 yards front, and they said the outlaws were there by the flag. (I was told that the outlaws meant to fight to the last.) It was then just after sunset, and I feared the outlaws might escape in the dark, as they have so often done—so shouting "charge" we rode on. I then saw that a party of agency sowars were under cover on foot, quite near the outlaws, about 60 to 100 paces from them. These saw us coming and the impetus of our advance sent them forward on to the outlaws, whom they shot down or sabred at once. The Morvi people followed. One dacoit attempted to escape to the left and another to the right. I sent two sowars of my party after each of them, ordering to bring them in dead or alive. They resisted to the last and both were shot. Thus the whole party of 12 outlaws was accounted for. The outlaws had entrenched themselves in an oblong trench, about 16 feet by 8 feet round on which they had raised a low parapet, over which they fired. Ten of them were killed in the entrenchment. I found Lieutenant Gordon lying about 4 feet to the eastward of the entrenchment, quite dead, shot through the head, and from his attitude and the position of his wound, death must have been instantaneous. The dafedar and naik of his party were also killed and three sowars were severely wounded; two during the last rush. Jamadar Kalandar Shah Khan informed that Lieutenant Gordon received intimation from the same source as that through which it reached me, namely a *Peggi*, named Petha, of Wadharwa that the outlaws were near that place, at about 2 p. m. That he rode there with his party of 20 sabres and learnt from *Petha* that Lukha, a Miana, had given the outlaws food and told them that he (Lakha) suspected that news of their coming had been sent to me, and Lieutenant Gordon had advised them to make off to the Runn, which they did. That Lieutenant Gordon had followed them up and came upon them near Karadia, at about 5 p. m. That he had dismounted his party and exchanged shots with the outlaws, ineffectually. That at last, as day was waning, he had decided to charge the outlaws in their entrenchment, less than 15 minutes before my arrival, and that when he reached the outlaws at the head of his troops he was shot and fell. The Jamadar states that Lieutenant Gordon spoke to him after being shot, but from the nature of his wound, which shattered his left temple, I hold this to be impossible. I feel sure that you will consider that this gallant young officer nobly sacrificed his life in the performance of his duty and that all honour is due to his memory. Much credit is also due to Jamadar Kalandar Shah Khan for holding the outlaws at bay till my arrival and charging as soon as he heard me coming up in support. Jamadar Mahmad Baku also behaved very well and charged home straight. I am sending Lieutenant Gordon's body to Morvi *en route* to Rajkot for interment, in charge of Jamadar Kalandar Shah Khan, who has asked to be allowed this last tribute of respect to this brave young officer. The dafedar and naik will be buried here to-morrow. I have said that their kinsfolk are to be allowed to inter the dead outlaws. I have sent Lieutenant Gordon's party of police back to Khakhrechi, to come on here to-morrow for orders, which I await from you, regarding their disposal. A large quantity of suspected stolen property was found among the the outlaws, details of which will be submitted later. I had no time to examine it as it was nearly dark by the time the fight was over and I had to think of sending you early intimation of what had occurred which I trust has reached you, and to dispose of other matter, Petha Jam, Monar Sadvuni, Dungar Mowar and three other Mianas were with me and they and Peggy Petha indentified nine out of the twelve outlaws. They say the bodies were those of Parbat Lakha (Mowar) Wala Manuri (Mowar), Dudlo Dabi, Kesar Jam, Runka Samani, Bodu Kukul, Jiola Jam, Meru Marej, and Koli Jesing. The three other men were unknown to any of my people, and would appear to have recently joined the outlaws. The only Miana outlaw of note, not present was Mulia Kursan. No news is forthcoming about the three Gondhs. I trust that all I have done and arranged will meet with your approval, and that you will kindly overlook all short-comings in this hasty report as it is midnight, and I have ridden about 30 miles since 3 p. m. I have no time to have this copied as I wish it to reach you as early as possible.—I have the honor, &c.,

(Sd.) T. B. O'DONNELL,
Captain.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Government Resolution, No. 8235, was issued yesterday :—

Government will await the further report promised before they pass orders on the matters referred to by Sir Charles Ollivant in regard to which their sanction is required. But H. E. the Governor-in-Council at once desires to record his deep regret at the loss of a gallant officer who died in the discharge of his duty and at the casualities which occurred amongst those who supported him. Lieutenant Gordon's personal courage and determination ensured the complete success of the charge, but at the cost of his life. His death is a loss not only to the particular service to which he belonged, but to the public service generally.

CRICKET.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM *VS.* THE PARSEES.

WHEN the Englishmen went in on Friday to play their uphill game it was apparent they would not be able to cope against the splendid schooling of their opponents, who displayed, good all round play which proved invincible. The magnificent stand which Hill and Wright made on Friday did not long continue on the following day, and when Pavri, the Parsee captain, clean bowled the latter batsman in his second over after the game was resumed, the exultation of the Zoroastrians was excessive. Hats and handkerchiefs, were vigorously waved, as three wickets were only in hand. Taking into account the unsteady form which the visitors showed when they were at the wickets, it was not probable the "tail" would at all make a stand and succeed in saving the defeat which awaited them. The fine account they gave of themselves in their programme at Ceylon and throughout Southern India—although they were within an ace of suffering defeat at the hands of the Poona Gymkhana—led their partisans to entertain the most sanguine expectations. It was generally considered they would achieve a victory against their first foes. The Parsees won by 109 runs. It took precisely one hour to terminate the struggle after it was resumed on Saturday, and the success which crowned the sterling display of the Parsees received a demonstration, which was fully deserved.

Wright and Hill, the "not-outs" of Friday, took their stand at the wickets, on Saturday morning to oppose the onslaughts of Pavri and Kanga. From the play of the batsmen it was apparent they had very little confidence in themselves, although they had seemed to have collared the bowling on Friday evening. The fielding of the Parsees was as good as ever. They were invariably at the spot wherever the ball was struck. Pavri clean bowled Wright in his second over, before he could add anything to his Friday's score. (Score : 60-7-14.) Hill, who was playing a sound defence received the assistance of Foljambe, who was nearly disposed, by a catch which Pavri was within an ace of taking. He, however, exercised more caution, and made a couple of hits for a double and a boundary to leg. Bapasola took command of the ball at the Market end in place of Kanga, and was driven for a boundary by Foljambe who made a clean and hard low drive. Things began to look up a bit by the hitting of these two batsmen who had now raised the score to eighty. But Foljambe in his eagerness to score made a big hit which was beautifully caught by Spencer in the out-field. (Score : 83-8-23.) Maclean followed, but did not long enjoy the company of Hill who made a vigorous drive off Pavr which was smartly held by Writer. Rounds of applause were sent up, and the wildest excitement prevailed when Heseltine, the last wicket, came in. The score of the Englishmen stood at 83 to which Hill had added twenty-five by sterling cricket. Maclean made some fine big hits. Heseltine was bowled by Pavri when he made a double and the innings closed for a total of 93, which left the Englishmen 109 behind their opponents. The following are the scores :—

LORD HAWKE'S ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lord Hawke, b Bapasola	5	b Kanga	8
Mr C Wright, b Bapasola	1	b Pavri	14
Mr Gibson, b Mody, R E	21	b M Kanga	0
Mr Vernon, b Pavri	6	s Cooper, b M Kanga.	3
Mr Jackson, c D Mody, b Pavri.	0	c and b M D Kanga	4
Mr Hill, l-b-w, Bapasola	9	c Writer, b Pavri	25
Mr Hornsby, b Bapasola	5	b Pavri	1
Mr H Wright, b Mody	14	c Cooper, b Pavri	4
Mr Foljambe, c and b Gagrat	0	c Spencer, b Pavri	23
Mr Maclean, not out	4	not out	8
Mr Heseltine, b Mody	1	b Pavri	2
Extras	7	Extra	1
Total	73	Total	93

PARSEE ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Pavri (capt), b Hill	7	c Wright, b Hornsby	0
Mr M D Kanga, b Heseltine	0	c C Wright, b Hill	1
Mr Cooper, c Jackson, b Hornsby	2	c Jackson, b Gibson	11
Mr Gagrat, b Hornsby	0	b Hill	15
Mr D D Kanga, c Foljambe, b Hornsby	8	c and b Hill	6
Mr R E Mody, b Hill	11	b Foljambe	17
Mr D E Mody, b Hill	36	c C Wright, b Hornsby	39
Mr N C Bapasola, not out	3	c H Wright, b Foljambe	52
Mr S B Spencer, b Hill	0	not out	5
Mr D N Writer, c Maclean, b Hill	2	c Wright, b Gibson	4
Mr Machliwalla, c Maclean, b Jackson	20	c Hill, b Jackson	11
Extras	4	Extras	21
Total	93	Total	182

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Second Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Hill	110	46	6	3
Hornsby	75	38	6	2
* Heseltine	32	14	1	0
Jackson	55	15	5	1
† Gibson	80	39	7	2
Foljambe	25	9	1	2

* 2 no balls. † 1 no ball.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Pavri	106	36	9	6
M Kanga	70	32	3	4
Bapasola	35	24	2	0

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM *VS.* THE PRESIDENCY.

THE large gathering which surrounded the Gymkhana ground yesterday was not prepared to witness the fine display of Lord Hawke's cricketing team against the Presidency players. The result of their first innings, in which they compiled the tall aggregate of two hundred and sixty-three runs exceeded all anticipations. The English team were fortunate to win the toss, and decided on going in first. Their opponents are without doubt decidedly strong in batting, but whether they will "come off" at this season of the year under the most trying circumstances of the weather remains to be seen when they bat to-day. The wicket, though excellently prepared, did not play true, and owing to its sandy nature the Presidency bowlers could get very little work on the ball. The result was it was severely punished, but notwithstanding this drawback, some valuable wickets could have easily been disposed of by smarter fielding. Before the first ten were scored the pioneer batsman ought to have been dismissed. But missing seemed to be the order of the day, and after Lord Hawke and Hornsby had been let off easily on several occasions they settled down to more consistent play and were not separated till the century was nearly reached. Lord Hawke, who hits resolutely, wields a pretty bat, and compiled the top score of seventy-nine, for which he was warmly applauded. His associate Hornsby, who was let off several times was smartly taken by Poore at point when he had rattled up thirty-four to his credit. After the first five wickets went down the tail did not make anything of a stand which their captain displayed. The scoring was rapid, and when the innings closed at five o'clock the aggregate of the Visitors stood at two hundred and sixty-three. Captain Newnham was the sole trundler who put a decided check to run-getting. The other bowlers seemed to be quite out of hand and were freely hit to every point of the field. When the innings was closed there were only fifteen minutes play left, and it was decided to draw the wickets and resume the game to-day. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris were present during the match which provided unusual interest.

Lord Hawke won the toss and elected to bat. Lord Hawke and Hornsby were the pioneer batsmen. Raikes trundled from the Market end and F. Clark from the Pavilion side. The English captain got a single to leg off Raikes' very first ball. With a vigorous drive off Clarke he placed a smart catch in Troup's hands, at long off-where it was dropped. Hornsby who did not appear to settle down to the bowling with confidence opened his account with a double. The fielding of the Presidency was decidedly poor for missing seemed the order of the day. Hornsby skied a ball into Cox's hands who would perhaps have taken it but for stumbling. Trask received a hot one from the same batsman, but it was too difficult to hold. Lord Hawke, who wielded a pretty bat, hit out resolutely, and was vigorously applauded for his magnificent boundary drives. His associate was not tardy in following his example, and coming down on one of Raikes with a good sweep he drove it to the far side for a five. Both batsmen treated the field to leather-hunting and in twenty minutes raised the score to thirty. Lord Hawke who was scoring heavily off Raikes gave Luard a splendid catch, which was dropped. As the bowlers could make no way against the batsmen a change was made, when the board showed forty and Stockdale was tried in place of Raikes. The new bowler was entirely off the wicket in his first over, and when the half century appeared after thirty-five minutes' play it was warmly acknowledged. Newnham went on at the Pavilion end and sent down three maidens in succession. When Newnham came on there was a decided check to run-getting. Both batsmen played a sound defence and were unable to put him away. Poore, who was fielding at long-off, did some capital fielding. Newnham, who was dead-on made a splendid attempt to catch Hawke, but stumbled when he was within an ace of seizing the ball. After contributing 34 by a most fortunate innings Hornsby was splendidly caught by Poore at point. (Score : 81-1-34.) The English captain, who was playing freely, received the company of Gibson, and immediately obtained a boundary off Newnham with a hard and clean drive. Newnham, who had sent down eight overs had only thirteen runs scored off his bowling up to this stage. But in his ninth over Lord Hawke hit a boundary, a double, and a single, which brought the score up to one short of the century. F. Clarke was again tried at the Market side. His second ball was driven for a double by Hawke, which caused the century to appear after an hour and a quarter's play. Raikes came on in place of Newnham, and Hawke put his first ball away to leg for five. Gibson made some fine strokes to leg for a boundary and a double. He made a good low drive for three off Clarke who relieved Stockdale. When lunch was called the score stood at 127, to which Lord Hawke had contributed 65. On resuming after tiffin Lord Hawke continued his vigorous hitting. After compiling the splendid score of 79 and making a big hit for six over the boundary he was caught behind the wickets by Usborne off Stockdale, and was vociferously greeted as he retired. (Score : 145-2-79.) C. Wright followed and opened his account with a single and a boundary hit. When Wright had added 17 he was bowled by Newnham. (Score: 169-3-17.) Gibbs came in, and Gibson who had played a faultless innings of twenty-nine gave a catch to leg off Raikes, and was safely held by Du Cane when the score had reached 177. (Score : 177-4-29.) Hill joined Gibbs. Both batsmen played very carefully. Gibbs knocked up seventeen, when he was taken by Poore in the slips. (Score : 186-5-17.) Hill was joined by H. F. Wright, who hit Newnham to leg for a four. The rapid manner in which the batsmen scored soon caused the 200 to be telegraphed amidst great applause. Troupe went on at the Pavilion end, but could effect nothing and Newnham was tried, and the choice had the desired effect of disposing of Wright, who was caught by DuCane after adding eighteen. (Score : 215-6-18.) Vernon followed, and opened his account with a boundary, off Stockdale, which brought 220 on the telegraph. But his career was cut short by skying the ball high into the air at long-on, where Luard held it beautifully, (Score : 226-7-6.) Hill was joined by Foljambe, and got a boundary hit off Stockdale to leg, which he followed up with a similar number shortly after. When the score had mounted to 240 Raikes came on at the Market end to give Stockdale a rest. In his last ball Hill was tempted to hit out and was taken at point by DuCane after contributing 27. (Score : 240-8-27.) The vacancy was filled by Maclean. Foljambe, after getting a boundary with a clean and hard low drive, gave a catch to Trevor at point, and retired after contributing eight. (Score: 244-9-8.) Heseltine who coupled Maclean opened his score with a single and a treble. Maclean gave a catch which would have easily been taken by Cox if Trevor had left it alone, and breaking his duck with a single the score was brought up to 250. Maclean got a fine boundary drive off Newnham, while his companion Heseltine hit out vigorously, and rapidly put ten to his credit, when he was clean bowled by Newnham. The innings of Lord Hawke's team closed for the tall score of 263.

LORD HAWKE'S ELEVEN.

1st Innings.

Lord Hawke, c Usborne, b Stockdale	79
Mr. Hornsby, c Poore, b Newnham	34
Mr. Gibson, c Du Cane, b Raikes	29
Mr. C. Wright, b Newnham	17
Mr. Vernon, c Luard, b Stockdale	6
Mr. H. Wright, c Du Cane, b Newnham	18
Mr. Hill, c Du Cane, b Raikes	27
Mr. Foljambe, c Trevor, b Newnham	8
Mr. Heseltine, b Newnham	10
Mr. Maclean, not out	9
Mr. J. A. Gibbs, c Poore, b Newnham	10
Extras	16
Total	263

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	W.
Raikes	145	74	2
F Clark	50	30	..
Stockdale	120	60	2
Newnham	122	70	6
Treupe	8	9	0

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AND SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to convey to those interested in the silver question, through the medium of your column, a good suggestion laid before the governing body of the Imperial Institute by Mr. David Mackie, whom perhaps some of your readers will remember as the manager of the old Oriental Bank at Karachi, many years ago. The suggestion is one, which if thoroughly carried out, would bring considerable relief to the present congested condition of the silver market. Mr. Mackie suggests that when our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen opens the Imperial Institute in May next, a silver medal be issued to commemorate this auspicious event. Mr. Mackie is of opinion that the event being so full of importance and far reaching, that no less than five million medals will be sold, and if, each of them contains 1 oz. of silver a corresponding quantity of silver(viz. five million ounces) will be permanently removed from the market. The Imperial Institute represents almost all the British possessions in the world, and it being *the only* institution of its kind will not but keep attracting and admirer of so noble a project to have in his possession a medal such as Mr. Mackie suggests. I think Mr. Mackie is very modest in his estimate. Out of four hundred million of her Majesty's subjects if only one in forty buys this commemorative medal it will result in the permanent absorption of ten million ounces. India has this splendid chance of removing silver from the English market permanently, and thus bringing her currency to a higher and perhaps more stable value. No Brussels Conferences, no Lord Herchell's commissions, nor the closing up of any number of mints will produce the same effect as far as India is concerned, as this excellent suggestion of getting rid of the white metal. I leave this proposition for the consideration of the Indian Currency Association and those who are interested in the silver question. I need hardly say that the *Financial Times* of London, which is considered to be a sound authority on such questions approves of the idea of Mr. Mackie in the following terms in its issue of December 7.—Yours, &c.

P. R. MINVALLA.

We have reason to believe that a suggestion has been laid before the governing body of the Imperial Institute that, as the Queen is to open the Institute in person next May, it would be a happy idea on the part of the Council to strike a commemorative silver medal. For such a medal there would certainly be a very large demand, in view of the unusual interest attaching to the ceremony, and as it could be sold to the public at a substantial premium on the cost of production, the issue would not only at once take a considerable amount of silver permanently off the market, and so help to solve the silver question, but would also result in a handsome addition to the funds of the Institute which would find it very welcome. With the organisation at its command, and with the influential assistance that would be readily afforded, the Institute could place an enormous number of the medals in the Colonies and in the East as well as at home.

BHATIAS AND THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Will you let me bring to your notice a question which has for some time past been engaging the attention of the Bhatia community. Some time ago a letter in the Bombay *Samachar* announced to the public that some of our rich merchants intended to go to Chicago for the coming Exhibition, provided they could get an assurance from the leaders of the caste that they will not be ex-communicated on their return. Since that time many letters have appeared in various vernacular papers, more or less sympathising with the contemplated enterprize. It has been proclaimed that the gentlemen who intend to make the trip are men of *wealth and influence*. Why then do they fear to let the public know their names ? A man of wealth wields an immense social influence and power, Bhatias have been for centuries past sojourning at Zanzibar, Muscat, Basrah, Singapore, and other distant places for purposes of trade without being outcasted. Experience must have taught them that in these days of keen competition it is extremely difficult to compete with foreign nations without enjoying the benefit of *sound education* and *free voyages* to whatever parts of the world we have commercial relations with. How otherwise are we to have with advantage all our import and export business *directly* in our own hands ? I, therefore, beg of these gentlemen to be a little more courageous and confident, to come out boldly with their names, and to appeal to the practical sagacity and good sense of the leaders. It will then be seen whether the "Shethias" really wish that the community whose welfare is entrusted to their paternal care, should awake (and) arise or be for ever fallen. I hope the agitation will not end in mere smoke.

Dec. 24.

A BHATIA.

THERE are rumours circulating at home about a difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the subject of the Home Rule Bill. Lord Rosebery's name is freely mentioned in this connection.

RECENTLY, at Manchester, a meeting was held at the Conservative Club, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Maclure, M.P., when it was decided to form an indemnity fund to relieve Mr. Balfour from any costs in connection with the recent petition against his return. It is understood that the sum required exceeds £2,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM the Kurran we learn that Mr. Merk made some overtures lately to a number of leading men of the Waziri tribe, to come under British influence, which were rejected ; but it is stated, nevertheless, that all the chief men of several villages, ostensibly under the Amir, are secretly on friendly terms with the Indian authorities.

A VERY serious altercation between the Bench and Bar took place in the Hyderabad City High Court on the 15th instant, says a local paper. As the report comes to us, it would appear that one of the vakils of that Court, seeing the Judge, whom he was addressing, engaged otherwise than in listening to him, requested the attention of the Judge. His Honour took offence at this, and some sharp words passed between the two, and at last the Judge ordered a peon to remove the vakil from the Court by force. The members of the Bar then present at once went in a body to the Chief Justice and reported the circumstance, with the result that the Chief Justice has reported the matter for the orders of Government.

MR. SPENCER WILKINSON, who has been staying in Peshawar as the guest of Colonel Waburton, has left, and after inspecting the Kohat Pass, proceeded to Banu and Dera Ismail Khan, where he now is. He will visit the Gomal Pass and then to Quetta, where he will be the guest of General Galbraith.

ANOTHER survivor of Navarino has been discovered, besides Sir Erasmus Ommaney and Mr. O'Sullivan, of Bangalore. There is an old man, William Slater, living in the parish of Holbeach, who was also there and who was wounded in the battle. If Slater lives till the 30th of next March, he will be ninety-five. He was an able seaman in the Holbein, seventy-four guns, under Lord Codrington, Commander-in-Chief. Slater was boarding the enemy when a severe cut on the head caused him to fall between the two ships. He was, however, rescued and sent to the Dreadnought hospital. In due time he recovered, and was discharged by a grateful country with a pittance of sixpence a day for one year. He then took to the work of a brazier. He has been twice married, and he and his wife now live on a small allowance from the parish. If any one feels disposed to assist them the Rev. Walter H. James, rector of Fleet, Holbeach, will gladly receive the gifts and account for their administration.

THE hard frost in Kulu broke up on the night of the 12th when there was very heavy weather to the north, snow falling all over the hills as low as 7,000 feet. The weather on the 14th was mild and more like early spring. Rain is not wanted at present, as much of the Indian corn is still on the threshing floors. The spring crops are looking very well, fodder for winter use is abundant, quite enough to last till the new grass sprouts, and prices are falling.

LEOPARDS are troublesome in Kulu, particularly at Bajaura and near Diyar. A spaniel belonging to one of the residents had two narrow escapes in three days. The Diyar leopard just missed him on Wednesday, and the Bajaura one actually seized him on Friday afternoon, in broad daylight, close to the dak bungalow. He was, however, rescued. The Dilasni leopard continues his depredations. He is said to be an enormous brute. Some of the villagers declare that he is not a leopard at all, but a tiger.

MR. FULTON, when Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner a case in which a member of a gang of dacoits had been pardoned, on the ground that he had killed the leader of a gang. In his judgment on the case Mr. Fulton commented severely on the Magistrate for assigning, as one of the grounds for tendering pardon to the informer, an act which the law would probably regard as murder. The police and magistrates, he said, in their zeal to repress crime, must not lose sight of the general principles on which justice is administered in the British Dominions. An inquiry was made into his particular case, and it was proved that the dacoit leader was not killed intentionally, but while violently resisting arrest ; and no more force was used than was necessary. A circular, however, has now been issued, calling the attention of officers to Mr. Fulton's remarks. Dacoits, the circular repeats, are not to be allowed to murder each other with impunity, and the dacoit who murders one of his fellows is not on that account to be pardoned for previous crimes.

A CALCUTTA contemporary understands that among the recipients of the New Year's Day honours will be Dr. A. S. Lethbridge, C. S. I., Superintendent of the Thuggi Department. He will be made a K.C.I.E., in recognition of his long and distinguished services as Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

THE following officers of the Indian Staff Corps have passed the Russian interpreters' test in London :—Captains P. Campbell and W. Quentin, Lieutenants P. Drake-Brockman, J. Whyte, and, F. Wintle. Mr. Hurry, of the Bengal Civil Service, has also passed the examination.

WHEN Mr. John Beames, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, retires early next year, he will be succeeded by Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Commissioner of Excise, Bengal. Under orders of the Secretary of State, the pay of the future Commissioner of Excise will be reduced to that of a Magistrate and Collector of the second grade. Mr. H. F. T. Maguire, lately officiating as Collector of Bankura, will very likely succeed Mr. Westmacott.

DURING the scarcity in Lower Bengal, last year, two hundred and thirty-three tanks were excavated at a cost of one lakh and forty-three thousand rupees. Other works of public utility showed a marked decrease during the year in the Lower Provinces, and the local Government expresses regret that it should be so.

ACCORDING to a north China contemporary, there is a superstitious belief among the Chinese at Shanghai that the unusual number of accidents to steamers sailing from Shanghai during the last six months is due to the bad "fungshui" caused by the erection of a spire on the English Cathedral there.

SIR JAMES B. LYALL, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., has been permitted to resign her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th of March, 1892.

THE Right Hon. Henry Mathews left Calcutta on Thursday on a visit to Darjeeling. On his return he proceeds to London for the opening of Parliament.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 17th December, was 258, against 273 and 288 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 27. There were 6 death from cholera, against 12 and 34 in the two preceding weeks, the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 16. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were no deaths from tetanus, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 108 and 37 respectively, against 112 and 31 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·8 per mile per annum, against 22·9, the mean of the last five years.

A FORCE, consisting of 400 men of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, under Major Puley, 2 guns of No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant Browne, embarked on the I. M. S. Clive at Calcutta on the 5th instant and arrived at Chittagong on the 7th instant. They did not land there, but the following day were transhipped into country boats and flats which were towed, by steam launches up the river Karnaphuli to Rangamatti, a distance of about 65 miles, where they were stopped as the advanced posts are not as yet fully provisioned.

MAJOR PULLEY with 100 Gurkhas left Rangamatti on the 15th instant to meet Captain Shakespear at Lungsin, half way between Demagiri and Fort Lungleh. One hundred more Gurkhas and 2 guns of the Khot Mountain Battery left on the 16th instant for Demagiri.

AMONG recent visitors to India is Mr. L. O. Smith, formerly a Swedish senator, who takes a great interest in economics and currency and has made them his study for years. He is now specially concerning himself with the Silver Question and is travelling about the world to gain full acquaintance with its details. From India he goes to China, informing himself as to the powers of absorption of the white metal by these two countries and then to Australia and America, visiting all the mines in order to discover their output and the cost of working. His views will be considered highly heretical in India just now as they are in direct conflict with those of the Currency Association. He has interviewed the Finance Minister and doubtless thrown new light on the problem which is vexing the Government.

IF the proposal to import mules into India from the Somali and Socotra coasts, to which we alluded the other day, is approved by Government, Veterinary Captain Nunn will probably be deputed for the purpose.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for starting at the Dehra Forest School the chemical laboratory required for the Agriculture Chemist. Dr. Leather has left Dehra to meet Sir E. Buck and proceeds with him on tour.

CERTAIN alterations, which it is proposed to make in the train service of the South Indian Railway on and after the 1st April next, will have the effect of transferring the dinner station of the Tuticorin Mail train from Kumbaconum to Tanjore. The refreshment room at the latter station is small and inconveniently placed, and the Agent of the South Indian Railway wishes to supply a better place for the travelling public to dine in. He has, therefore, applied to the Government for the grant of a sum of Rs. 3,000 to erect the necessary structure, which application has received the recommendation of the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

THE Government of India have, it is understood, submitted proposals to the India Office, tending to the encouragement of private companies who will undertake to build feeder lines to the main systems of railway. The general idea is that these lines getting a free grant of the land should be worked on terms similar to those granted to the Delhi-Kalka Railway.

IN connection with the Delhi-Bahawulpur Railway Survey, Mr. Stent, Engineer-in-charge, has been instructed to report as to the relative cost and advantages of a direct line from Delhi to Bhatinda, compared with an alignment further to the west, with Minchinabad as its objective, a point in the Sutlej Valley. The Delhi-Bhatinda line would tap a very fertile country.

A DEMAGIRI telegram of November 22 says:—Major Pulley, with 100 men of the 3rd Gurkhas, has arrived at Lungleh. The remainder of the force, in parties of about 100 men, is between Demagiri and Rangamatti. This dispersion of the force has been rendered necessary owing to the limited supply of boats, and the difficulty of passing heavy baggage over the portage of two miles at Barkai rapids. The rapids at Uttan Chattra are also a serious obstacle. Every man has to get into the water to tow for about half a mile, as there is no tow path along the bank. Since there is a fall of about four feet, and the rocks are as slippery as glass, it requires several men to haul each boat up. The camping grounds are such in name only. They mostly consist of patches of sand on the river bank, the size varying according to the height of the river. In some places *bashas*, or bamboo shelters are erected, but at Uttan Chattra there are none, and everyone has to bivouac on the rocks. With regard to future movements, an advanced base will probably be prepared at about two marches north of Lengleh. The transport employed mostly consists of Gurkha coolies and bullocks on the river. Sonthol coolies are used at Barkal. These latter are by far the best, and work magnificently.

IT is expected, according to the *World*, that on his return from India next year Lord Roberts will be the recipient of some mark of appreciation and attention from the City of London. He is already an honorary freeman, the presentation of the freedom, with a sword, having been made in 1881, on his return from Afghanistan. There is, however, a precedent for some additional honour being paid him. In 1874, Sir Garnet Wolseley, on returning from the Ashantee Expedition, received the freedom and a sword of honour. In 1883, after the campaign in Egypt, Lord Wolseley was presented with an address of thanks and congratulation in a gold box ; and it will be this precedent which will, in all probability, be followed in the case of Lord Roberts.

THE *Times*, says Mr. J. Monro, C. B., had an interview, on December 6. with the Committee of Correspondence of the C.M.S., and explained his plans for future Missionary work in Bengal.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER has completed his revised edition of "The Indian Empire," and it will be ready early in February.

LIEUT. W. NORTON, late of the Royal Artillery, who had been for thirty-two years superintendent of her Majesty's Horse at Buckingham Palace, retired on Dec. 3, and has received from the Queen a pension of £300 a year. The Court and members of the Royal family have presented him with a purse of £100 and a piece of plate. Lieut. John Nicholas, R.A., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Norton.

A PAPER, advocating gold standard for India, was read at the Institute of Bankers, on December 7, by Mr. L. C. Probyn.

Truth understands that the Duke of Edinburgh is to vacate the command at Devonport early in August, when his Royal Highness and the Duchess will go to Germany, to reside permanently at Coburg.

NEW YORK society (says the *St. James's Gazette* is greatly excited over the engagement of Lord Terence Blackwood, second son of Lord Dufferin, to Miss Flora Davis, the daughter of a well-known American stockbroker. For a melange of absurdities (remarks our comtemporary) it would be hard to beat the following paragraph from a New York paper :—"As Lord Blackwood is the second son of Lord and Lady Dufferin, he has no expectations. He has three sisters, one of whom is the wife of Lord Ferguson, of Ireland. Lord Blackwood is now twenty-seven years old, and is a particularly domestic man, although he was M.F.H. of the Rome Hunt two seasons ago. He is of a literary turn of mind, as are his father and mother." The transformation of Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M.P., a Scotch laird, into Lord Ferguson, "of Ireland," is distinctly precious.

THE Euphrates sailed from Portsmouth on the 7th instant, for India, after having embarked drafts for the Royal Horse Artillery and Field, Mountain, and Garrison Artillery, amounting in the aggregate to nine officers and 471 men ; Lieutenants Sutherland and M'Lean and 57 men for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ; Captain Branley and Lieutenants Coghill, Dyson, and Hislop and 113 men for the Royal Scots Guards ; Captain Barton, Lieutenants Redli, Tomkins, Pennel, and Barret, and 172 men for the 2nd Royal Lancashire Regiment ; Major Adye, Captain Cayley, and 144 men for the 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment ; Captain Stockwell and eighty-six men for the 2nd Highland L. I. ; and Captain Graham, Lieutenant Saunders, and ninety-seven men for the 2nd Suffolk Regiment. Her passenger list included forty-eight officers, three nursing sisters, 1,162 rank and file, and forty-five women and children.

THE yield of the Egyptian cotton crop will, it is estimated, exceed 5,000,000 cantars.

DECLARATIONS in favour of Free Trade were adopted by the United States Labour Assembly, Chicago, on Dec. 5.

AN agitation is on foot among British merchants in Turkey to secure the appointment of a permanent commercial secretary to the British Embassy in Constantinople.

THE Archduke Francis Ferdinand D'Este, the Austrian heir-presumptive, has been confined to his room for the last few days, before the mail left, owing to a slight inflammation of the throat.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that it has been decided to form the irregular Turkestan Horse into as many cavalry regiments as the numbers permit, and to incorporate them under the general in command of the cavalry in the Caucasus.

THE D'ENSEM DOYLE COMPANY.

THE D'Ensem-Doyle Company of Artists arrived by the R. M. S. Sutlej, en route to America, via Calcutta and Japan, and will give a brief series of performances in Bombay, the first of which will take place at the Novelty Theatre, on Thursday evening next. Among the company (all the members of whom are at the Esplanade Hotel) is the famous young violinist Miss Bessie Doyle, who ranks with Lady Halli as the greatest lady violinist in the world. She is but nineteen years of age and has achieved the Mendlessohn Scholarship at Leipzig Conservatorium and established herself as one of the leading *virtuosos* of the time. Although her musical training and general culture have been attained in Germany Miss Doyle is an English lady. Mr. D'Ensem is a leading baritone of great power from the Lyceo Barcelona, and his part of the entertainment, entitled "Picture, Song, and Story," is illustrated in a unique and novel manner by the pictorial accompaniment of marvellous pictures, which follow the interpretation of song and story. They are produced by an entirely new and ingenious process at the hands of Professor Marshall of the London Polytechnic. Miss Edith Moore is the principal soprano and Mr. Henry Hawkins R. A. M. organist and pianist. Full particulars appear in our advertising columns this morning, but it may be noted that the box plan for Thursday's opening performance will be opened at Soundy and Co. this morning. The company is under the management of Mr. James MacMahon, one of the leading Australian managers of her Majesty's Opera House, Melbourne, who will direct their performances in Chicago, where they will appear during the Exhibition season.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEM.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. J. L. Mackay, President of the Currency Association, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department :—

"The course of proceedings at the International Monetary Conference, and the adjournment of the Conference subject to the approval of the Governments represented as to the expediency of it meeting again, must be taken to mean that it is hopeless to expect any international agreement, either as to the adoption of the bimetallic system, or as to the more limited proposals placed before the Conference for an extension of the use of silver, and restriction of the use of gold. It is, indeed, universally admitted that what was foreseen in the final paragraph of the petition of this Association to the House of Commons, and in my letter of the 24th June last, with which the petition was placed before the Government of India, has actually been realised. There now remains no method of relieving India from the effects of its depreciated currency, except as pointed out in the letter to which reference has just been made, namely, the closing of the mints to the unlimited coinage of silver for the public, and the adoption of gold as the standard. In the position which we have now reached, it is generally admitted that action in this direction is essential, and that the change should be made without further delay. In the exception which prevails on all sides—by some that action will be taken, by others that it is unavoidable—the course of business is greatly impeded. The country is being inundated with silver to an extent only equalled in the very exceptional year 1890, the shipments from London since the failure of the International Conference was recognised, having been on an enormous scale. In the last four weeks silver to the value of about a million sterling has been shipped from London for India, where there is no present demand for it. It is generally inferred that these shipments have been made in view of a further fall in the price of the metal. On the other hand, exports of gold from India, during the present year, have been made on an unusual scale. It is easy to see that a large inflow of silver and a large outflow of gold, even if they are not the result of the expectation of a change in the Indian Currency, will aggravate the difficulty of making a change in the standard, and that the longer the change is deferred, the more will these difficulties be enhanced. The Government of India recently refused, in reply to representations from this Associotion and from the Associated Exchange Banks of this city, to give the public any indication of the policy it proposed to pursue. On behalf of the Association I take no exception to this refusal, if, as may be pesumed, the report of the Committee presided over by the Lord High Chancellor, and the conclusions thereon of the Secretary of State for India, have not yet reached the Government of India ; but the Governor-General in Council will, I am sure, recognise that it is desirable to terminate the tension which is existing and the uncertainty which prevails in business circles and that it is also expedient not to prolong an uncertainty which gives occasion for an unnecessary inflow of silver and outflow of gold which must interfere with the smooth working of any plan of reform which may be entered upon. I have the honour, therefore, respectfully to suggest that it is expedient that the Secretary of State for India should be informed by telegraph of the position, and that his Lordship should be requested to communicate to his Excellency the Viceroy, as speedily as possible, and by telegraph, a decision on the question placed before Lord Herschell's Committee. If his Lordship should see fit to comply with this request, it would be a source of great satisfaction if the decision of his Lordship were made public without delay."

The Government of India have, as requested, elegraphed to the Secretary of State.

RIFLE ROBBERIES IN THE PUNJAB.

IN our telegrams about the Meerut rifle thefts, writes the *C. and M. Gazette*, it might appear that an insinuation was intended regarding the native sentries. This, we hasten to explain, was not so. Our correspondent telegraphs that the sentries were all alert, but in spite of this the theives must have passed them in the dark. These rifle thefts in spite of sentries recall the suggestion that has more than once been made in these columns : namely, that every regiment should possess a certain number of trained and disciplined dogs who would be most valuable auxiliaries to the sentries both in peace and war. At Meerut, for instance, none of the rifles would have been stolen, [illegible]gine, and certainly the startled thieves would not, [illegible] escaped, if a small number of properly trained hounds had been about the camp. The ordinary sentry is of course powerless to keep a thief out of a camp. A rifle thief will quietly watch a camp for many days, till he gets to know exactly how many sentries there are, where they are posted, and the length of each man's beat. Then on the first dark night he will lie down on his stomach and crawl past the line. Once in the camp he is quite safe. If accosted by any one, he can always say that he is so and so's bearer or sweeper, and so forth. After that he has only to wait for a favourable opportunity to cut into a likely tent, seize a rifle, and crawl back the same way he came.

With reference to the above we may mention that some regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force have an excellent plan for keeping their camps clear of all suspicious characters. In addition to the ordinary sentries, they appoint a relief of about eighteen men, six at a time. These sepoys are dressed in *mufti* and have a sharp sword concealed within their clothes. They have no fixed beat, but wander, with open eyes, in an apparently careless manner round the camp, and it is their especial duty to look tenderly after any strangers who may have got past the regular sentries. These men are technically call "sneakers," and it is worthy of note that those regiments who use "sneakers" seldom or never lose a rifle.

THE Society for the Protection of Birds has just issued its second annual report, in which the announcement is made that the members have increased during the twelve months from 1,200 to 5,200. It is sad to learn, on the authority of the report, that our English goldfinch is threatened with extinction in consequence of the demand for his feathers for "murderous millinery." A bonnet trimming of a peculiarly barbarous order, described as having been made in Paris, was brought the other day in London for three shillings, and consisted of the beautiful little head of some insect-eating bird, split in two, and each half raised high on thin skewers, the separated tail in the middle, the wings on either side, while a tuft of the plumes of the Squacco heron completed the composition. It is pointed out that by the provisions of the Wild Birds' Protection Act, the close season begins a month too late and ends some weeks too soon ; nor does it forbid nest-destroying or egg-stealing. The substitution of artificial berries at Christmas for real ones would afford a money-earning occupation for many poor women, besides sparing for the birds the food that Nature has provided for them. Reference is made to the sufferings of birds imprisoned in tiny cages, hundreds of which may be seen with their winged occupant in and about the shops of dealers. Mr. Stacey Marks whose love of birds is well known, deplores the fact that so many people regard the feathered race in three aspects only—viz., "to be either shot, eaten, or worn."

THE RAVENNA IN COLLISION.

A JAPANESE CRUISER SUNK WITH LOSS OF EIGHTY-FOUR LIVES.

THE China papers bring details of the collision between the P. and O. steamer Ravenna and the Japanese cruiser Chishima.—The *China Mail* says :—

We have received the following communication from the Superintendent of the P. and O. Co. :—'I have received telegraphic advice from the Company's Agent at Kobe that the Commander of the Ravenna reports having been in collision with a Japanese cruiser in the Inland Sea, that the former sustained serious damage to her bows and the latter sank immediately. Passengers by the Ravenna were transferred to the Empress of Japan (due at Shanghai Dec. 2). The Ravenna is at anchor in Hiroye Bay. The Company's Agents at Nagasaki telegraph that the Ancona (which left there at 6 p. m. yesterday) took cement and bricks to the Ravenna with which temporary repairs will be effected to enable her to proceed to Nagasaki. The Ravenna would have left Kobe about 6 p. m. on Tuesday, and the collision probably occurred between midnight on the 29th and daylight on the 30th ultimo.'

In a later communication Mr. Joseph says :—'I have received further telegraphic advice from Nagasaki that the Japanese cruiser in collision with the Ravenna was the Chishima, and I much regret to add that eighty-four of her crew are reported to be drowned.'

The Chishima (Capt. Kabourachi), which is one of the latest additions (if not the latest addition) to the Japanese Navy, arrived here on her way out from St. Nazaire, France, on November 2, having left Singapore on October 26. She was built by the Societe de Chantiers de la Loire. Her length is 70 metres and her greatest breadth is only 6 metres, stability being to a certain extent sacrficed to speed ; she can steam 21 knots an hour, and her engines are of 5,000 horse power. She is armed with 14 Hotchkiss guns and has 4 torpedo tubes. Her displacement is 750 tons.

Hiroye Bay is about 140 miles from Kobe, about twelve hours' run. The Empress of Japan left Kobe about 4 hours after the Ravenna, and must have been within 40 miles of the scene of the collision when the accident took place.

The Empress of Japan, which arrived at Hongkong Monday (5th inst.), brought additional particulars regarding the shipping disaster in the Inland Sea in which the Japanese cruiser Chishima was run into by the P. and O. steamer Ravenna and sunk.

The Ravenna left Kobe at 5-30 p.m., on Tuesday, 29th November, and had got as far as Gogo Island, when the accident occurred. This was about 3-30 a.m., on Wednesday. It was a dark clear morning, and the cruiser is said to have attempted to cross the bows of the mail steamer. All efforts to avoid a catastrophe proved futile and the Ravenna struck the cruiser about amidship, tearing a big hole in her side and causing her to sink almost immediately. Boats were lowered at once from the Ravenna, and about twenty of the crew of the Chishima picked up, including, Lieutenant-Commander Kabourachi and M. Esneault, a French engineer, who was accompanying the vessel from St. Nazaire, where she was built. It is rumoured that the wife and child of the latter were on board and that both were drowned. The total number lost is computed at sixty. Most of the crew would be below at the time the collision occurred and would have been unable to get on deck before the vessel sunk. The Ravenna herself sustained serious damage. Her stem was broken and the bow torn away from about eight feet above the water-line down to the keel. The forward bulkhead kept her afloat luckily, and Captain Browne steered her into Hiroye Bay and anchored. The Empress of Japan, which left Kobe about four hours after the Ravenna, came on the scene about 7-30 a.m., anchored a mile away from the Ravenna and took off her passengers—eighteen first-class and three second-class—who were transferred to the P. and O. steamer Sutlej at Shanghai. The Ravenna's passengers were awakened by the noise of the crash, and realising that an accident had happened got hastily on deck. There, everything was found to be in perfect order. There does not appear to have been the least approach to a panic, and all the arrangements for the safety of the vessel and her passengers seem to have been carried out with great care and judgment.

Particulars have already been published of the dimensions of the Chishima, but it may be interesting to state that she was built to replace another cruiser, turned out by the same builders, which foundered two years ago between Singapore and Hongkong. The Chishima was built for an average speed of 21 knots an hour. On her trial trip she accomplished only 19 knots, and after some trouble was taken over by the Japanese Government at a reduced price of $500,000. Between Italy and Egypt on the voyage out, her engines gave way and she had to lie a month at Alexandria till repairs had been effected. In addition to Commander Kabourachi, she carried 10 officers and 75 of a crew.

A PASSENGER'S ACCOUNT.

The "Shanghai Mercury" of the 2nd inst. says :—The following narrative of the collision was courteously supplied to a representative of this journal by Mr. G. A. Hay, of Saginaw Mich, U. S. A., who was one of the Ravenna's passengers :—

The passengers really know very little of the occurrence, having all been below in their bunks when the collision happened. The first intimation I had that anything unusual was going forward was being awakened by a shock and a kind of grating noise), which made me think the ship was on the rocks. I rushed on deck in my drawers and sock, and immediately saw there was great confusion among the lascar crew of our vessel. I could see no rocks or breakers around, but I heard cries for assistance from the water, and looking over the ship side I saw two or three heads bobbing up and down. One of the Ravenna's officers passing me just then, I asked him what was the matter and he told me hurriedly that we had run down a junk and that the boats were being lowered. I could see no trace of any other vessel, not even a ripple on the water to show where a ship had gone down. I could see that our people were lowering the boats as fast as they could, one of them being already almost in the water when I got on deck, but I could see the lascars were not behaving so well as they might have done.

When our informant came to this part of his story he made use of one or two rather strong expressions which we hold over for the present.

Continuing he said :—Well, the boats were lowered and went away to the rescue, and I must say the conduct of Captain Browne, and the officers of the Ravenna, was prompt, brave, and worthy of all praise. The second officer sustained a terrible injury to his hand in getting the boats away, four of his fingers being cut off. The boats succeeded in picking up 16 persons, whom they brought on board, and then it was we discovered that we had run down a man-of-war. Her Captain and a couple of officers were am[illegible]t those saved, and also a Frenchman, M. Esnea[illegible] an engineer, as we afterwards discovered, but he, poor man, has to deplore the loss of wife and child, who went down with the ill-fated vessel. The Captain, who had evidently been on the bridge at the moment the collision happened, for he was picked up in his overcoat, muffler and sea boots informed us that the ship run down was a Japanese tropedo cruiser, the Chishima Kan, and that 62 of her crew and officers had gone down with her. No explanation was given of the way the collision happened, but I heard one of our officers say that we had been going on all right until the cruiser ran across our bows. Most of those saved were fully dressed, two only being clad in their sleeping clothes, from which I infer that, with these exceptions, the only people saved were those on deck at the time of the collision. I am told the pilot's account is that the man-of-war had been at anchor under a small island, and that when the Ravenna approached the place she suddenly shot out across our bows and was run down. We did not leave Kobe until 5 o'clock the afternoon of November 30th, having been postponed a couple of hours through some cause or other. I do not know exactly where the collision happened, but the Captain and second officers had jus urned in, the Chief and fourth being on watch the moment we ran the Chishima down. The sea was calm but the weather was dark and foggy. I may say that the moment I came on deck I heard our anchor let go. I do not know exactly how we stopped, but it was a considerable time, and I was told we ran 18 miles after the collision until we anchored again, which we did off a small village in a bay the pilot knew, but we had to go very carefully, for I believe the navigation was awfully difficult. While we lay there we fired 15 rockets and made other signals, but without getting any response, and at about 9 o'clock I should think the C. P. R. steamer Empress of Japan hove in sight. We soon saw, thankfully, that she was returning our signals, and shortly after all the passengers were taken off in boats to her and brought on here to Shanghai.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE LASCARS CONTRADICTED.

The following communications with reference for the allegations against the Ravenna's lascar are published in the Hong Kong papers :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Hongkong, 6th December, 1892. To the Editor of the "China Mail." Sir,—With reference to an article which appears in the "Shanghai Mercury" of 2nd instant, commenting on the behaviour of the native crew of the Ravenna at the time of collision with the Chishima Kan, I enclose for your information copies of letters on the subject addressed by some of the Ravenna's passengers to the Commander of the Sutlej. These will enable you to decide whether currency should be given here to the "Mercury's" statement. In regard to the remark made by the passengers as to the lighting of the Ravenna I may mention that an arrangement had been made with the Electric Company here for the installation of a night circuic on board, which was to be fitted up on her arrival at this port.—I am. &c., H. H. JOSEPH, Superintendent.

S. S. Sutlej, 5th December, 1892.

W. D. G. Worcester, Esq., Commander, s.s. Sutlej.

Dear Sir,—Your letter under date of December 3rd received, and in reply will say, most of the statements which appeared in the Shanghai "Mercury" under my name in regard to the collision between the Ravenna and a Japanese Torpedo catcher are incorrect.

The shock of the collision woke me up and I can only describe it as a peculiar grating sound ; I thought we were on the rocks, as quick as I could get my shirt and trousers on (which took some time as cabin was in total darkness as the electric light was not turned on) I hastened on deck ; as I reached the companion-way, I heard the anchor go, and on gaining the deck, found two of the boats were already down ; the third followed a few moments later, but some trouble was experienced with the fourth, and it was some time before it was lowered, there being only two sailors with this boat.

I saw none of the Lascar crew upon the deck, they may have been in the fore part of the ship ; I believe there were four of them in one of the boats that pulled away to rescue the men in the water.

So far as I can judge there was no confusion among the crew or passengers.

The officers' conduct was certainly prompt and magnificent, giving orders and working at the same time, also assuring the passengers there was no immediate danger as soon as it had been ascertained the Ravenna was making no water. The second officer had the first joints of his third and fourth fingers crushed in a block and not four fingers cut off, as is stated in the "Mercury"; neither was it foggy but rather dark and cold.

The strong language mentioned by the "Mercury was in no way connected with the officers or crew of the Ravenna.

I regret that an article so incorrect should have found its way into the Press, as I belive it to be very injurious to Captain Browne, man for whom I have not only the greatest respect but warmest praise.—Very truly yours,

(Sd.) W. G. HAY.

S. S. Sutlej, 5th December, 1892.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter of Dec. 3rd I will give you my own experience of what occurred when the Ravenna collided with the Japanese war ship in the Inland Sea.

I was awake in my cabin and heard the whistle, followed by a loud grating noise. My first impression was that we had gone on shore, and I rushed on deck as fast as I could, and then I saw there had been a collision, and I heard an order given 'Lower the boats, all passengers to come on deck.' I ran down to get my daughter out of her cabin, and was again on deck in about 2 minutes. I saw one boat was already on the water, and a 2nd was being lowered with 4 lascars in her. This I considered very quick work : no sailors could have done it more quickly : there was no panic whatever and the lascars were all doing their work expeditiously and quickly, and there was no confusion of any sort. I think it right to point out that the absence of light on board was a defect which might easily have led to a panic : the electric light on board is turned off at 11 p.m., and there is no night circuit, the consequence was that all passengers had to dress in the dark ; on deck also there were not sufficient lights : one passenger brought up a candle and I procured a lantern from the Bar Steward to assist the crew in lowering the companion ladder which had got jammed. I fancy the passage in the Shanghai "Mercury" must allude to this circumstance and not to any delay in lowering the boats. I enclose for your perusal a note by Lt. Coffin, R. E., the other English passengers were not on deck sufficiently early to see what occurred.—Yours. truly,

(Sd.) H. B. BECKETT,
Punjab Civil Service.

S. S. Sutlej at sea, December 4th, 1892.

On the 30th November when a passenger on board the P & O s.s. Ravenna I came on deck shortly after she had collided with the Japanese war-ship Chishma Kan. One of the boats on the port side was already in the water, and the crew European and Native were engaged in lowering the two after boats on the starboard side.

I noticed no confusion or want of discipline, and every one seemed to be doing their best.

(Sd.) CAMPBELL COFFIN,
Lieut., Royal Engineers.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

THE following report from Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co. is dated Hongkong, Dec. 7 :—Advices as to shortness of American and Indian cotton crops getting more pronounced, with further intimations that there has been a deal of deterioration in quality, likewise with the quantity, the restrictive spirit of dealers as to prices melted away much more than before. In addition thereto, the well-nigh total nullity experienced so late as now of shipments of raw staple from India at one time shortly expected after the opening of the new season, and the firm attitude of holders not to quit too freely on any account, have more than intensified the disposition on the part of dealers to effect purchases largely, and though as a consequence a further rise of $1 to $2 has been established in prices, business during the past fortnight has transpired to the limited extent of 5,900 bales only, owing to the constant fall in rupees leading holders to enhanced ideas as to prices to make up for the decline in exchange. As a result not only any receding tendency is totally at a discount, but on the other hand a higher level of rates is looked for, especially as stocks of almost all counts stand at very low points, and as the probability of replenishing them soon is very remote.

Sales of the fortnight comprise 5,900 bales as under :—

2,450	bales of No.	20	sold at	$68 to $75½
750	„ „	16	„	$67 to $73
650	„ „	12	„	$66 to $70
1,900	„ „	10	„	$63 to $71½
150	„ „	8/6	„	$62 to $64½

Unsold stocks are estimated at about 9,500 bales.

The Shanghai market has also participated in the upward tendency for values in all counts, No. 20 experiencing a rise of Tls. 2 to 2¼ and Nos. 16 and 10 of Tl. 1 to 1¼. Owing to prices thus tending upwards, all forward business had to be put aside, only immediate requirements being attended to by purchasers, and as a result only 4,200 bales are reported to have changed ownership. Unsold stocks there are computed at about 12,000 bales.

The Japan market has also experienced intense excitement, and a fair amount of business—about 800 bales—is reported to have been put through at a rise of $3 to $3½.

REMARKABLE BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

IN the Nisi Prius Court at the Manchester Assizes, on Dec. 3, an action came on for hearing in which Sophia Hettena, daughter of a merchant at Port Said, sued Eliahoo Joseph, a merchant in Manchester, for breach of promise of marriage. The parties are Jews and natives of Bagdad. It appears that in 1890 Mrs. Hasoon, a sister of the defendant, met plaintiff's parents at Port Said, and by that means the parties became acquainted by correspondence. The defendant wrote stating that he awaited her arrival with impatience, and assuring her that the plaintiff would have in him a husband full of care and kindness. Soon afterwards an arrangement was made for the betrothal, a Jewish rite of great solemnity, the ceremony taking place at Port Said. The defendant, who had not yet seen the plaintiff, was not present, but sent a power of attorney to the Chief Rabbi to act for him. This was followed by a telegram wishing the bride good luck. Affectionate correspondence ensued, and on June 2 the defendant wrote that he hoped she would bring with her all her jewels without forgetting anything. Respecting the jewels he said : "I repeat again that in case your father has not bought them he must buy without any delay, as I wish, when you come to me, to be fully provided, that is to say, wanting nothing." The parties met by arrangement in Paris, but the mother of the plaintiff protested against their occupying the same apartments until the marriage was completed. The defendant replied that they could not be married because he was already a married man. The defendant left after making an appoinment for the next day, but returned to Manchester and was followed by the plaintiff and her mother. The defence was that the ceremony in Port Said was a marriage, and that the defendant was ready and willing to carry it out. It was also said by defence that the plaintiff and her people were Mohammedans. That, it was stated, was not the fact ; the plaintiff's father was a registered British subject. It was also part of the defendant's case that he was a married man ; that he had a wife at Bagdad, from whom he had been separated nine years, and that the plaintiff's parents knew this. It was argued that it would be no offence in Turkey, where there was no law against bigamy. All the defendant undertook to do was the ceremony, which was performed at Port Said. The defendant knew that having a wife in Bagdad, he could not marry here.—At the close of the evidence on Dec. 5 the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £1,350.

NEW regulations have been adopted at Rugby School with regard to running. All boys are not now compelled to run. A medical certificate can excuse a boy, and the only time when a youth will be made to run against his will will be in the case of a lad who would prefer to spend the afternoon over the fire or in the pastrycook's. Hockey, which will probably be introduced next term, will not supplant runs. The new regulations make it clearly understood that house runs are for exercise, and not for competition. In all houses there will be two runs, one for big and the other for small boys, and each will be accompanied by a responsible person. All who run will keep together till the "come in," which will commence not more than two miles from the house.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Thames, Captain W. A Seaton, with the Overland mails of December 9, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 1 a.m., yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Niele and niece
Mr and Mrs Osmaston
Lady Harris and child
Hon. Helen Smith
Mr A W Roberts and brother
Mr E T Sturdy
Miss Prentice
Mr and Mrs Parker
Mr R N Pretty
Mrs Dominy, 2 children and 2 infants
Miss Sharp
Capt Fowle
Revd and Mrs J C Lawson, 3 children and infant
Revd and Mrs Kelso and 3 children
Revd and Mrs A E Cook
Major Channer
Sister Gertrude Verena
Sister Benigna Mary
Sister Francesca
Miss Cholmondeley
Nurse Mary Evans
Mr J French
Mr C A Berners
Mr James
Miss Alison
Revd Kullman
Miss Herbinger
Miss Keeler
Mrs Millard and 3 children
Brig-Genl and 2 Misses Combe
Mr and Mrs Thorburn
Mr J A Milne
Mr, Mrs and Miss Kilbreth
3 Misses Hayes
Mrs Annan and 2 daughters
Mr and Mrs Denholm

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr T R Edwards
Rev and Mrs G R Rouse
Mrs Shinwell
Hon Mrs and Miss Nugent
Hon Mr J Nugent
Mr H T Beale
Mr Hemmerde
Capt Bouverie
Capt Hon Whambton
Mrs F S Smith
Miss Phillips
Mr C H Snow
Mr Mahomed and son
Mr R D Oldham
Mr H Brereton
Mr Ay Berners
Mr and Mrs Boyson & infant
Miss Nisbett
Lieut J S Liddell
Mr Greenshields
Mr H Lennard
Mr and Mrs Smallman
Mr and Mrs J Ward and child
Mr G K Henricks
Dr and Mrs Clarke and child
Mr A L Paull
Mr C L Dundas
Miss Pillans
Miss Maitland
Mrs W P Kennedy
Mr Hargons
Mr W Livesey
Mrs Blundell
Mr A G Morgan
Mr R M Savage
Mrs Falsom
Mr Johnson

FROM MALTA.—Capt G K Moore

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr and Mrs Petrocochino
Mr Schilizzi
Mr and Mrs Tallman
Mr, Mrs and Miss Hard
Mrs and A T Irving

FROM ADEN.

Band Sergt W Job
Corpl A Mooney
Pte M Griffin
Pte J Welshead

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

THE COURT.

THE Queen on Saturday was present at a performance of the opera *Carmen* at Windsor Castle.

The Grand Duke and Duchess Sergius of Russia left Windsor Castle on Friday to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess Victoria Mary arrived at Windsor Castle on Tuesday, on a visit to the Queen.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone was, on Saturday, presented with the freedom of the city of Liverpool. In acknowledging the honour, Mr. Gladstone referred to the commercial progress of Liverpool—a progress which he believed would be still further promoted by the Manchester Ship Canal.

The Earl of Rosebery returned to London on Tuesday from Dublin, whither he had been on a visit to Mr. J. Morley, Chief Secretary.

Mr. T. E. Ellis, M.P., a Junior Lord of the Treasury, has been appointed a Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

The petition against the return of the Hon. G. H. Allsopp as M.P. for Worcester, was dismissed on Saturday by the Judges, with costs against the petitioners.

Colonel Russell has consented to contest the vacant seat for East Aberdeenshire as a Unionist against Mr. T. R. Buchanan, the Gladstonian candidate.

IRELAND.

At the sitting of the Evicted Tenants Commission, on Monday, Mr. Justice Mathew announced that, having completed the evidence on their present list, the sittings would be suspended for some days, and in the meantime his colleagues would visit the Ponsonby estate. Mr. Justice Mathew has returned, temporarily, to London, and has resumed his duties as a judge.

The hearing of the petition against the return of Mr. W. Redmond for East Clare was begun at Ennis on Monday.

A landowner near Ennis was fired at from behind a hedge on Monday night, but was not struck.

GENERAL.

The Annual Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club was opened on Monday at the Agricultural-hall, Islington. The entries were above the average, and the general quality was very high. The Queen and the Prince of Wales each take several prizes.

The jubilee dinner of the Farmers' Club was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday. Mr. C. S. Read, who presided, said, in course of his speech, that arable cultivation in this country seemed to be doomed to extinction.

A National Agricultural Conference was opened on Wednesday at St. James's-hall, at which representatives from 240 societies and clubs were present. Resolutions condemning free admission of untaxed foreign products and favouring a system of bi-metallism were passed.

A Protestant Alliance demonstration was held on Wednesday in Exeter-hall, when the judgment in the Bishop of Lincoln's case was vehemently condemned, and it was declared to be a danger to the Church.

Mr. Tate has accepted the offer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to construct a gallery at Millbank for the reception of his collection of pictures given to the nation.

At Winchester Assizes, Mr. Justice Collins imposed a fine of £500 on the High Sheriff, Sir A. H. Tichborne, for absenting himself without excuse or explanation.

At York Assizes, on Monday, James Holmes, the signalman whose remissness caused the fatal collision near Thirsk, was found guilty of manslaughter, but was recommended to mercy. The Judge said that, under the circumstances, he would order the prisoner to appear for judgment when he should be called upon to do so.

The North German Lloyd steamer Spree, for New York, with 500 persons on board, was towed back to Queenstown on Saturday, her main shaft having broken when about 1,100 miles on her voyage.

The meetings of "unemployed" on Towerhill have been continued, but the attendances have diminished. The Fabian Society have withdrawn from all connexion with the meetings, and it is expected that the London Trades Council will do so also.

Col. Lugard addressed the members of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on Friday afternoon, and also a public meeting in the evening. On each occasion a resolution in favour of the retention of Uganda was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, speaking on Wednesday, at a dinner at the Constitutional Club, in favour of the retention of Uganda, also urged the construction of a Railway from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza.

A deputation representing the unemployed had an interview with Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., Postmaster-General, on Friday, to protest against profit being made by a State Department by means of overwork and underpay. Mr. Morely said that a certain amount of overtime was necessary, but he would carefully consider the representations of the deputation.

An Italian gentleman, named Sella, just landed at Dover, was seriously injured on Monday, by his head striking against the wall of the Shakespeare Tunnel while he was leaning out of the carriage window.

The fever epidemic in London is decreasing, the number of patients in the special hospitals having diminished during the last two weeks.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. A. Brandreth, late B.C.S. ; Bishop Wordsworth ; Dr. Siemens ; Gen. Dumont ; Mr. Jay Gould ; Mr. Fred Leslie.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, DEC. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J G Ritchie, B C S
Mr R F Coppin, B
Mr R McMeekin, B
Mr T H S Biddulph, B
Col J M McNeile, R E
Maj E C Kellie, 23rd Bo Inf
Capt P J Gordon, I S C
Capt C W Harris, 4 B Inf
Lt J C Beadon, I S C
Lt W C Black, I S C
Lt C E Thornton, 16 Bo Inf.
Lt F Rennick, I S C
Lt F G Cardew, 10 B Cav
Lt B A G Shelley, R E
Lt W L Maxwell, 7 B Cav
Lt C M Crawford, 2 Goorkhas
Lt H A Moore, 45 B Inf
Lt F G C Humfrey, 12 B Cav
Surg-Maj C J McCartie, 39 B Inf
Condr T O Drake, B Ord

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A E Rawlings, B, 2 mos
Mr D G Macleod, B, 1 week.
Mr H E Chappel, B, till Nov 12, 1892
Mr J Pollen, LL D, Bo C S, 12 mos
Mr L S Osmaston, Bo, 2 mos.
Lt-Col S L White, R E, 1 mo
Lt-Col W P Tomkins, C I E, B R E, 4 days.
Lt-Col C R Macgregor, D S O, M S C, till June 9.
Major F T H Spratt, B R E, 1 mo
Lt C S Eastmead, B S C, 1 mo
Lt E J Lugard, D S O, B S C, 6 mos
Lt H K MacGeorge, Bo S C, 1 mo
Condr J Garnier, Bo Ord, 6 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Masters, B
Mr H T White, C I E, B C S
Lt-Col G W Rogers, D S O, B S C
Lt-Col J M Hunter, Bo S C
Capt A W Lyster, B S C
Capt R P Warren, B S C
Capt P R Legh, B S C
Lt W J Windsor, B S C
Lt F W H Cox, M S C
Lt G A Browrigg, Bo S C
Bde-Surg Lt-Col H J Haslett, I M D
Surg-Maj C G W Lowdell, I M D

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

ON ONE SIDE ONLY.

AN AMERICAN GIRL'S REPLY TO MR. KIPLING.

MISS ELIZABETH L. BANKS, "an American girl," writes the following reply to the letter of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, which we published on Saturday week :—

That was an admirable description Mr. Kipling gave of the American "down east" summer time and the down east people. I, among other Americans residing in London, at once relized the fact that he, during his recent visit to the United States, had been in Yankeeland, where self-governing churches and Plymouth Rock chickens flourish like the green bay-tree. Yes, it was an accurate word picture that he painted of the 98deg.-in-the-shade weather, the men hatless, coatless, and gasping, to say nothing of their suspenderless condition, which he modestly neglected to mention. I could see in my mind's eye the Stars and Stripes hung out for political purposes, and the ex-President, I could see him too, but *minus* the alpaca coat which Mr. Kipling would lead us to believe he wore on that sultry day. I can just imagine how he felt, too, when he heard in the American vernacular that Vermont State was "bound to go Republican" ; but perhaps the fiddling of the locusts had a soothing effect upon his nerves. And besides there was the clematis, the wild carrots and the gipsy flowers, the golden rod and the chicken hawks. Even an ex-President with all his aspirations could not withstand their reposeful, cooling influence.

"We'll do that when we get" round to it. Yes, they do say that down in Vermont, in Connecticut, and New Hampshire. They are not attendants at those churches where the "gospel of rush" is preached. They are tired, and some of us inhabitants of the far West are inclined to think they were born tired, poor dear souls ! And, after all, I don't know but they had the right to be born so. It was their grandfathers and great-grandfathers who, according to our national song, "fought and bled in freedom's cause," and then lifted those heavy foundation-stones of the Republic and put them in place. What wonder that when it was all done they then yearned, and their children's children now yearn, to enjoy the peace their valour won ? Probably "that tired feeling" was bequeathed to the present generation of New England farmers, and thus it is that the corn crib goes unpainted and the sheep stile remains broken until they "get round to it."

But, says Mr. Kipling, "*They* are the American. No, no, they are not *the* American, and I am loth to believe that our gifted critic really thinks that the typical American is to be found living among the green hills of Vermont.

The New Englander is an American, and he is a type. For what he has been and what he now is the people of the country respect and love him. His kindness, his pure, though perhaps narrow, religion, and his unbounded partiotism command our reverence. And just here let me tell Mr. Kipling that a good way for him to test the real metal of the new Englander he met in his travels would be to speak lightly of the Star-spangled Banner, even one of those banners with a politician's name attached. Oh, then the Yankee spirit would have risen simultaneously with the gaunt Yankee form, regardless of the summer heat and other inconveniences. It would not take long to "get round to it." In fact, under such circumstances, the Yankee would cut "cross-lots" to wipe out his adversary and would give Mr. Kipling the impression that "*They* are the American."

But, as I said before, they are not. They are types. Mr. Kipling surely met the typical American in Chicago, St. Paul, Montana, and the Dakotas. It is strange that so discerning a student of character did not recognize him. In Chicago he could be seen and heard on the floor of the great Board of Trade building talking about the wheat and pork markets. He was also to be found on and about the World's Fair grounds bargaining for the exclusive right to sell peanuts, or "monkey-nuts." as Mr. Kipling would call them, at the fair. In St. Paul he was buying and selling real estate ; in Montana he might have been seen either in the guise of a millionaire mine-owner or a miner ; and in North and South Dakota he was cultivating a 5,000 acre farm, raising grain and stock, and, needless to say, getting rich. In other sections of the country the typical American could be found "running" not "standing," for Congress. Where was Mr. Kipling that he did not recognize the presence of the typical American in the West ? And then, did not Mr. Kipling see him in New York ? Did he not wine and dine at his expense in the metropolis ? He certainly enjoyed his hospitality, and he liked him too, notwithstanding some of the slurring remarks he made about him after he returned from his trip.

But perhaps Mr. Kipling spent all his thoughts and his sympathies on the pitiable condition of the American women, with their dreadful nerves and their "lean dry-blooded" husbands and "help that is no help." When he saw all the painful defects and deficiencies of the American system of housekeeping, he could not, of course, wonder that there was no such thing as a real home in the United States, but only a great many boarding-houses instead. It was but natural that he should feel humanely towards the "pauper labour of America—the wives of the 60 million kings who have no subjects, &c." How thankful we Americans should be that Mr. Kipling, as he says, does not laugh at us any more because we have to "depend on an inefficient race for inefficient servants" in our poor attempts at housekeeping. The inefficient service is very hard to put up with, but so long as Mr. Kipling forbears to laugh at our sad plight we will try to endure with patience the ills that Providence and the Emerald Isle see fit to send us. And yet, way down in our heart of hearts, we are longing to make the acquaintance of that "respectful, amiable, industrious, sixteen-pound housemaid, who wears a cap and says 'Ma' am.'" And I do not mind saying that the sixteen-pound phase of the affair appeals especially to our minds and pocket-books.

It is true, as Mr. Kipling says, that we American women are a nervous set, and there is nothing that sets our nerves so on edge as to see anything done slowly and badly. When we observe our inefficient, sixteen-dollar a month housemaids, with or without caps, as the case may be, washing up the dishes and making the beds in a slipshod, poky fashion we are apt to order her out of the house and do the work ourselves. It matters not whether the housekeeper is the wife of a down town business man (we have no "little city men"), the better half of a millionaire coal-dealer, or the consort of the President of the Republic. She is, as Mr. Kipling says, a creature of nerves, and she has a weakness for having her house kept "just so."

I agree with Mr. Kipling that a nation does not progress wholly upon its "brain pan, and, taking it all in all, perhaps too much nervous energy is debilitating in the long run. People are very apt to die with St. Vitus's dance, or something of that sort, if they hurry so. However, we Americans are inclined to think that the rushing system is a good one for our new country. Mr. Kipling speaks truly when he says that those who do not keep up with the procession are left. To "get left" in America means to make a failure and to come short of one's highest expectations. Some of my countrymen do get left, but they are not typical Americans.

In our great cities the political stumper is perched upon a barrel preaching licence or anti-licence, Civil Service reform, free trade, protective tariff, silver and anti-silver ; down in the Stock Exchange are heard the cries of the winners and losers of the almighty dollar, in the marts of trade proprietors, floorwalkers, clerks and cash boys are rushing hither and thither, supplying at a good profit the food and clothing their customers demand ; out from the printing office rushes the little newsboy with his arms full of morning or evening papers. "Yere's yer mornin' paper, all about the 'lection and prize fight. Extra edition. Full account of the Presidents' Message and the cholera quarantine," comes from dozens of throats, the owners of which are all beseeching one man to buy a paper. And among those little paper vendors are to be found the future Congressmen, Governors, and Presidents of the United States.

Miles away in the farming districts are seen the flashing steel plough of the latest make, mowing and reaping machines with all the modern conveniences, a new invention for rooting up weeds, another for killing potato bugs, and as sure as you live, a brand new milking-machine in the barnyard. In the door of the freshly white-painted house, with its green shutters, stands the farmer's wife, with the daily paper in her hand, watching the children and the dogs playing in the grass. In the sitting room is a cradle, rocked by a rosy-cheeked little mother, who sings "bye oh baby" to the tiny occupant who seems determined to stay awake.

Back again in the city the whistles are blowing for 6 o'clock and employer and employee, counting-room clerk and day labourer, the woman journalist and the typewriter girl are hurrying home from their hard but well-paid work.

And these, all these, are the American.

MR. TATE has finally accepted Sir William Harcourt's offer of the site at Millbank, for his collection of modern pictures, which he gives unconditionally to the nation.

THE twentieth edition and seventy-eighth thousand of Sir W. W. Hunter's "Brief History of the Indian Peoples" is being issued by the Clarendon Press of Oxford. The volume has in all respects been brought up to date, and forms a work of reference and instruction unique in its compactness and completeness.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

FACTS AND OPINIONS.

THE *Times* of Dec. 5, in the course of a leading article discussing the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, says :—It is not going too far to say that the International Monetary Conference, to which the various countries of the world were invited by the United States to send delegates, has already resulted in failure, if its object was to arrive at any effective agreement providing for the more extended use of silver in the currency systems of nations. . . . It is very probably that there will be a sharp fall in the price of silver as soon as it is clearly seen that the Conference will separate without having devised any effectual plan for artificially maintaining the price of the metal. In our opinion, it is desirable in the real interest of the great majority of the inhabitants of all countries that the price should fall sufficiently to check production, and thus reduce the present excessive supply of silver. The silver market ought to be freed permanently not only from Government interference, but from the fear of Government interference. If all such tampering with the metal ceased the silver market would once more become steady, the supply being adjusted to the actual wants of the world ; but as long as silver producers in all parts of the world are buoyed up by the hope that "something will be done" to raise the price of their commodity, many of them will keep their mines open at a loss, in the expectation of more than recouping themselves at a later period. Had it not been for the mischievous folly of the American Congress in 1890, there can be no doubt that many mines then at work would have been shut down, and that the price of silver would now be several pence higher than it is. . . . There is hardly any commodity that would be so steady in price, year by year, as silver, if all idea of "protecting" or "rehabilitating" it by arbitrary legislative enactments were emburdened. The whole theory on which such enactments are based is vicious. A Government's business in relation to the monetary standard is to fix on one of the two metallic commodities which are suitable for coinage purposes, to determine what weight of the metal fixed on shall be the standard unit of value, and to see that such administrative arrangements as are needed for striking and issuing standard coins are made. From the nature of the case it is impossible to have more than one standard of value at any given time. It is to be hoped, however, that we have seen the last of attempts to "link silver and gold by a ratio which, though it might be an accurate expression of their relative values when first established, would probably cease to be so shortly afterwards.

Mr. Leslie C. Probyn, in a paper read before the Institute of Bankers, on Dec. 7, advocated the adoption by India of a gold standard. He pointed out that it was not until 1835 that the present coinage system, under which silver became the sole legal tender of value in British India, was established. The Indian paper currency system, which supplied the only note circulation in the country, was, he said, introduced in 1861. Although largely employed for the purposes of storing money and for remittances, the use of notes was extending in the retail transactions of the country.

His own plan was "to establish a gold unit of valuation in India ; to provide for silver rupees constituting as at present the chief part of the current money of the country ; to encourage in every way the extension of paper currency ; to gradually replace the bulk of the silver reserve of the Currency Department with gold ; thus to build up a gold reserve which shall not only be the basis of the paper currency, but which shall also to some extent be security for the difference between the intrinsic and nominal gold values of the silver representative coins ; to allow no further increase to the stock of such coins without setting apart gold to meet the difference between their intrinsic and nominal gold values ; and to arrange gradually for the convertibility into gold of rupees and notes, so that if, owing to the state of trade or other circumstances, representative money becomes redundant it may be automatically withdrawn by exchange into the standard substance."

To bring his scheme into practice it would be necessary to pass an act with the following provisions—The legal standard to be declared to be ingots of gold eleven-twelfths pure weighing 160oz. 10dwt. 6·54375gr., the equivalent of £625, or Rs. 10,000 ; the mints to be closed to the free coinage of silver, thus restricting the use of that metal as money to the coins already in existence, or which might hereafter be struck on Government account ; these coins to be declared still full legal tender as representatives of one-ten-thousandth part of the gold unit ; the mints to be required to make gold brought to them, without any charge if in the form of full weight British gold coins, subject to a small charge for melting and refining if in any other form, into these gold ingots ; the Currency Department and all treasuries and sub-treasuries acting for it to be authorised to give rupees or notes in exchange for sovereigns, and for other gold in quantities of not less than, say, 2oz., subject to a small charge for melting and refining ; such gold being held as part of the ordinary currency reserve. The present 10,000 rupee notes of the Currency Department to be called in and in future notes of Rs. 10,000, payable at the option of the holder either in gold or silver rupees, to be issued in exchange for gold alone, gold in the form of the standard ingots being specially reserved to meet every such note outstanding. The gold, other than that set apart for the gold notes, to be held as part of the ordinary currency reserve, until the amount held in silver became less than one-half of the reserve of gold and silver combined, in which case the gold might, at the opition of the Government, be used for the purchase and coinage of silver to bring up the silver proportion to one-half. The Government to be empowered at any time after this silver proportion had, continuously for a period of say, one year, amounted to not more than one-half of the said metallic reserve to declare that rupees shall be legal tender for payments up to Rs. 10,000 only, simultaneously undertaking that the Currency Department shall give standard gold ingots in exchange for rupees presented for the purpose. The Government to be further empowered at any subsequent period to call in the notes of Rs. 1,000, and to put them on a similar gold basis ; reducing the size of the gold unit accordingly.

The London Committee of the Bimetallic League has resolved to send the following petition to the Prime Minister :—

"The undersigned bankers and merchants of the City of London respectfully represent—That the unsatisfactory conditions of trade which have existed so long, and for which not only there is no prospect of alleviation, but rather of serious aggravation, are largely caused by circumstances connected with our monetary standard, and by the frequent and violent fluctuations of the exchanges with the East. They desire, therefore, to impress upon her Majesty's Government the necessity of securing, at the International Conference, an international agreement establishing a stable par of exchange between gold and silver moneys."

Copies of the petition are for signature at the offices of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company, 31, Lombard-street, and the Bank of China and Japan.

A meeting of the Indian Currency Committee was held on Dec. 3 at the House of Lords, when Mr. R. Giffen and Sir Theodore Hope gave evidence.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

THE report of the Imperial Bank of Persia for the year ended Sept. 20 shows that the gross profits amounted to £117,009, to which has to be added £3,109 brought forward, making a total of £120,119. After deducting expenses of management and general charges and writing off £2,000, from New Oriental Bank purchase of business account, the balance remaining amounts to £74,129. From this sum, £4,381, the amount due to the Persian Government in terms of the concession, has to be deducted, and also income-tax, £1,825, leaving £67,923, which the directors propose to deal with in the following manner :—Six months' interim dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, paid July 1, £25,000 ; final dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to be paid on Dec. 19, £25,000 ; carrying forward £17,923. The decline in value of silver and the fall in Eastern exchanges have made it necessary to transfer from the reserve fund £50,000 to meet the consequent loss on the depreciation of Indian Government securities.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting was held at New Broad-street, on Dec. 5.—Mr. G. Noble Taylor (chairman) stated that the operations of the company during the period under review had been of an ordinary character. They had practically held their own. The increase in the gross receipts had been nearly £5,000, and the decrease in the expenditure £6,000, making a net increase in the revenue of £11,000 for the half-year ended June, 1891. The progress of trade was slow in every country, and South India had had the same experience. Having referred to the late drought, he stated that with the rainfall at the end of November and during December last the prospects for the June half of 1892 were brighter. The financial position of the Government of India prevented them from deciding upon any fresh railway works, but it was hoped that the construction of the Bezwada-Madras extension in connection with this line, would, in the future, be ceded to the company. The three important bridges on their system had now been completed, and the cost had been a heavy charge upon revenue, and some further expenses, though not to any great extent, would have to be incurred in respect to girders, &c., for the other bridges. The adverse state of the exchange had caused a loss to the company of no less than £14,000 for the past half year. He was of the opinion that the remedy for this state of things was one standard of value for money in both countries. He thought on the whole that the company had done better than what might have been expected from the unfavourable circumstances of the early part of the year, and in conclusion referred in hopeful terms to the future. The report was adopted.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY LIMITED).

The half-yearly meeting was held at Gresham House on Dec. 6.—Mr. S. Hoare. M.P. (chairman), said that they had spent on capital account during the half-year £338,368, and by the completion of the Saranda tunnel they had entirely carried out the scheme upon which the proprietors subscribed to the enterprise. They hoped to have the Sambalpur Canal completed by the end of January. The gross earnings of the half-year had been thirty-nine lacs of rupees, or seven lacs in excess of the like period of 1891, and the working expenses had been sixteen lacs against thirteen lacs, and the net earnings three lacs more. They had earned for the first half of the year the full amount of the interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India. The report was adopted.

ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting was held at Gresham House on Dec. 6.—Maj.-Gen. J. S. Trevor (chairman) said their contract was most intricate, and several questions were under dispute, but when the claims were adjusted, while the company might have something more to get, they would not have anything to refund. They had contrived not only to make the line pay interest at 2 per cent. for the half-year, but had obtained a surplus of Rs. 30,652, of which their share, when they got paid, for it was not included in the accounts, would be Rs. 10,636. The dividend, they would perceive, was, as usual, £2 11s. 3d. for the half-year. The report was adopted and the dividend declared.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LIMITED.

A report just issued by the Hyderabad Deccan Company, Limited, states that the total sales of coal at the Singareni Collieries for the year ended June 1892, amounted to 121,887 tons, as against 104,766 tons in 1891. The receipts in rupees were greater, yet, owing to the fall in the exchange, the proceeds converted into sterling were less. Operations continue to indicate an ample supply of coal, but the question of price cannot be determined until the arbitrator has given his decision on the royalties and other terms of the lease. This, however, is soon expected Prospecting has been carried on vigorously, and applications have been made to the Government, for the leases of various tracts of land, including coal gold, diamond, iron, and copper. Further underground operations have been carried on throughout the twelve months, with encouraging results, in the Raichur gold tracts, but in the Partyal diamond field prospecting has not been satisfactory.

THE UGANDA COMMISSION.

MR. RHODES'S PROJECTS.

IT is not regarded as probable that Sir Gerald Portal, the British Commissioner to Uganda, will reach his destination much before next March ; but according to the "Times," there is good reason to belive the offers of the company will not interpret too literally the injunction to return on the 31st of that month. If they did (says the leading journal) then Sir Gerald Portal might possibly find Uganda and the neighbouring region in a state of anarchy and civil war. To prevent, as far as possible, any risk of this, it is the duty of the Government to telegraph to Zanzibar peremptory instructions to send word to Uganda by the swiftest availalable means that all must remain as it is until Sir Gearld's arrival. . . . The Commissioner must be prepared with a contingent of officers adequate to carry on the work on the simple lines laid down by Capt. Lugard. What sort of a native escort he may take remains to be seen ; possibly a small contingent may be brought from India. No doubt, also, the sanction of the Egyptian Government will be obtained to utilising the few hundred able-bodied Soudanese who formed part of the 8000 people brought down from Kavalis by Capt. Lugard. . . . It is hoped that Capt. Lugard himself may follow Sir Gerald to resume and complete the work he has so well begun.

A news agency says, the mission of Sir Gerald Portal, who "has given to the Government an unqualified denial to the statement that he believed a retreat now from Uganda would cause a massacre . . . is not only to report, after the company evacuates Uganda, as to the advisability of retaining the country, but he has been given a free hand to assist, if necessary, in the evacuation of the territory by the association."—Speaking at Birmingham the other day, Capt. Lugard paid a tribute to the ability of his co-workers in Uganda.

Success in African travel (he said) depends on the spirit that animates all ; and it is my pride that I returned the confidence and affection of my comrades—of men such as Williams, and Grant, and Macpherson—from the day we began to travel till I left Africa ; and that my men always had their full ration, and hunger was never known through all our long marches in unexplored countries ; and that they, too, trusted me, and would follow me anywhere. These are the memories of Africa which to me will be memories I shall always recall with pride.

A somewhat alarming report was circulated in London on Dec. 17, to the effect that the Imperial British East Africa Company had heard through the Foreign Office that Capt. Williams had been attacked with serious illness and obliged to start for the coast ; but a later telegram states that Capt. Williams had so far recovered from his illness, that he had been able to delay his departure, and had arranged to await the arrival of Maj. Eric Smith, who has, it is believed, already reached Uganda.

The "Spectator," referring to the Cape Premier's projects in South Africa, argues it is only for the moment there is any uncertainty as to Mr. Rhodes's success. If he can hold on undisturbed even six years, and replace his insurrection-breeding royalties by drawing taxes on gold, alcohol, tobacco, salt, and fertile land, he and his company, or the Royal authority, whichever may servive, will have nothing to fear from opposition in Africa itself. The English tide is submerging Boerland. The moment there is access to the sea, and the reefs of Mashonaland begin to pay like the reefs of Witwatersrand, the rush of Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, and probably Swedes—for American immigration will have stopped—will begin to fill up the plateaus and the valleys, and supply forces which, as against the Portuguese or any native black force whatever, will be invincible.

The "Economist" contends that Mr. Rhodes is acquiring territories, establishing lines of communication, and founding colonies, and yet is in no way in the Imperial service, and may with his company at any moment recede from the task he has undertaken, leaving to the British Government the discredit of retreat, or the burden of taking up dropped threads, and recommencing a difficult task from the beginning. It is difficult to rate Mr. Rhodes's capabilities too highly, but if he is to involve the Empire in vast enterprises let him be the Imperial Commissioner directly responsible to the Secretary of State, and obliged to seek preliminary sanction at his hands.

The following is the list of the companies of which Mr. Cecil Rhodes in a director, as given by the "Financial News" :—The British South Africa Company, £1,000,000 ; the United Concessions Company, £4,000,000 ; the new Jagersfontein Mining Company, £783,380 ; the Goldfields of South Africa, £370,000 ; the Exploring Company, £70,000. He is also chairman of the De Beers consolidated Mines, Limited.—According to the "Daily Chronicle," negotiations are already on foot for the immediate extension of the telegraphic lines of the British South Africa Company at Fort Salisbury to Wady Halfa, a distance of some 3000 miles, it is proposed to cover at a cost of about £400,000. Negotiations are proceeding for the formation of a company with the Duke of Abercorn as president and Mr. Cecil Rhodes as managing director.

Mr. Arnoldo Girolamo Povoleri, F.Z.S., advances in the "Times" of Dec. 5 a further argument for the retention of Uganda. He estimates that 75,000 African elephants are "unnecessarily and brutally butchered" every year for their ivory alone ; and at this rate, in a few years' time, that valuable pachyderm will be extinct. Mr. Povoleri holds that we should establish Kheddahs in Uganda, after the Indian model, for the capture of the vast beast ; saw off his tusks, which will cause him no pain, and train him to domestic service. In that way we may simultaneously preserve the sources of the ivory-harvest, and obtain a means of transit, which will be almost as efficient as a railway, and a good deal less expensive.

BARON HIRSCH's brother-in-law, Senator Montefiore-Levi, who presided very ably over the Brussels Monetary Conference, hit on a novel and most successful mode of entertaining his fellow-commissioners on Friday evening (2nd inst.) He rented the Parc Theatre, engaged Coquelin Anie and his troupe from Paris to play the "Taming of the Shrew," and decorated the whole of the house with palms, orchids, and hot-house flowers. Such a brilliant scene has not been witnessed in Brussels within the memory of the present generation. The fine fleur of Belgian society mustered in full force, but no prettier toilettes were to be seen than those worn by Mrs. Jones, of Nevada, Mrs. McCreary, of Kentucky, Lady Lily Greene, Lady Winefride Cary-Elwes, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Adam, and Mrs. Clay-Ker-Seymer. Amongst the English and American guests present, says the *World*, were Senators Jones and Allison, Mr. James McCreary, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Dana Horton, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, Mr. Andrews, Sir W. Houldsworth, Mr. Conyngham Greene, Mr. Jervase Cary-Elwes, Sir C. Fremantle, Mr. E. H. Terrell, Mr. Adam, and Mr. Bertram Currie. The display of diamonds was only equalled by the display of old lace. Every lady received on entering a bouquet of orchids and a satin bag of bonbons ; and in the quips and cranks of "Petruchio" (played with marvellous skill) everybody forgot the weary discussions and economic battles of the afternoon. The host might well print on his dainty parchment programme the motto "Avanti."

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

MR. DE ROTHSCHILD'S PROPOSAL WITHDRAWN.

OF the thirteen States represented on the committee of the Monetary Conference appointed to consider Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's proposal, seven voted against and six in favour of the scheme. The committee approved that portion of M. Morit Levy's plan which relates to the gradual withdrawal of gold coins under the value of 20f, and of all small banknotes. The report contains the following paragraph with reference to the question, "What is the policy of British India regarding the coinage of silver?"

Sir Guilford Molesworth laid down the following conclusions:—So long as it has any hope of seeing an international understanding brought about, the Government of India will hesitate to modify the system now in force. The committee which has been appointed in England to specially consider the monetary system of India has been adjourned during the present Brussels Conference; but, should this conference fail, India will be obliged to act on her own account. The adoption of a gold standard in India would be attended by great difficulties, but it would be more disastrous for those countries that already use gold than for India herself, which has no fewer than 250,000,000 inhabitants. The only satisfactory solution would be the adoption of international bimetallism, in which India would join the Latin Union and the United States. If the adoption of a plan submitted to the Conference rendered probable the maintenance of a relative stability in the price of the metal, it is likely that the Government of India would not close its mints to silver, even though the plan met with only a partial acceptance, provided it were sufficiently important. The Government of India, without renouncing its liberty of action, would be prepared to purchase silver or to permit the mintage of quantity of silver to be determined, and which should not be less than fifty millions of rupees annually throughout the duration of the arrangement.

In the discussion of the report on Dec. 2 the speakers included General Strachey, one of the Indian delegates, who confirmed the opinions expressed by his colleague, Sir G. Molesworth. He said that as India was probably more interested than any other country in the result of the present deliberations, he felt called upon to make a statement which must, however, be regarded as an expression of his personal views. General Strachey proceeded to show the effects upon India of the great fall in the value of the rupee, and said that the difficulties thereby caused were becoming real dangers. He concluded by declaring that any system generally approved by the Conference would, in the event of the introduction of a gold coinage in India, be favourably regarded by the Government.—Mr. Bertram Currie, one of the British delegates, subsequently addressed the Conference at length. From a report in the London *Times* (Dec. 5) we glean that he said:—

I am not one of those who believe that great evils are impending upon the world from the disuse of silver as a standard of value. This disuse has, I think, gradually arisen in obedience to the natural law of selection, by which progressive societies chose for themselves the methods best suited for their development. Any artificial attempt to arrest this process seems to me doomed to failure. We have witnessed the heroic labours of the United States in this direction. He must be a sanguine person who believes that such a costly experiment is likely to find imitators. What, may I ask, are the supposed evils that we are called upon to remedy? As far as can be ascertained we are met here to endeavour to raise the price of commodities. Such an object is entirely opposed to the economic doctrines which are accepted in the country from which I come. Cheap goods and not dear goods, plenty and not scarcity, have always been held to be conditions of profitable trade. That the general fall in prices has been brought about by a scarcity of gold has never been proved, and such a theory is, in my humble opinion, at variance with the facts which are within our knowledge. To the question what, then, is the remedy? What should be the monetary system of the future? I venture to reply, "A gold standard, even without a gold currency." Such a system is already at work in several countries and apparently it performs its functions to the satisfaction of the communities which have adopted it. Theoretically, a gold currency like that of England may be the best; but it is a costly luxury, involving an outlay which may perhaps be avoided. I do not deny that exchange may sometimes be unfavourable to nations who do not possess an effective gold currency, but unless the credit of the nation sank very low, the fall in exchange could hardly be so disastrous as the fluctuations to which silver-using countries, such as India, have been exposed. In conclusion, I would venture to submit that the wealth of a nation does not depend upon the quantity of gold and silver which it possesses. The contrary, indeed, is much nearer to the truth, and it might be argued that the more prosperous and civilised a nation becomes, the less occasion has it to use the precious metals, and the smaller is the stock which is required for its transactions. The real desideratum for a nation is to maintain surplus of revenue over expenditure, and thereby to establish and extend its credit. When that has been accomplished, it may command as much gold as it can profitably use, and, failing such credit, its monetary system can never rest upon a safe foundation.

On Dec. 5 the members of the conference were received by the King and Queen of the Belgians. On Dec. 6 the discussion of the proposals of Mr. de Rothschild in conjunction with the schemes of M.M. Moritz Levy and De Soetbeer was continued. Sir C. R. Wilson dwelt upon the grave situation which would result from a suspension of the purchases of silver by the American Treasury, which, he declared, might entail the suspension of free coinage in India. Mr. MacCreary (United States) declared that from 1881 to 1892 the situation had gradually grown worse. He regarded Mr. de Rothschild's proposals as inadequate, and maintained that the only solution was bimetallism. Mr. de Rothschild thereupon withdrew his proposal from further consideration. Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., one of the British representatives, expressed his gratitude to Mr. de Rothschild for bringing forward his proposals, which deserve every consideration. His scheme, however, could not be regarded as other than a temporary palliative. Sir Guilford Molesworth, the representative of India, said he was no advocate of partial purchases of silver, and had, in fact, held for many years that the policy of America in that respect was opposed to the first principles of monetary science. Nevertheless, he approved Mr. de Rothschild's scheme, because it would tend to strengthen public confidence in silver for the time being. People in India wanted stability in the price of silver, and were as much against a sudden rise as against a sudden fall. While adhering to the opinion that bimetallism was the only true remedy, he (Sir G. Molesworth) would accept any measure calculated to avert the impending catastrophe, and he was therefore prepared to give his adhesion to the proposals of Mr. Levy for the withdrawal of small gold coins and bank notes as a step in the right direction. Sir Willianm Houldsworth laid upon the table his plan proposing that a Bimetallic Union should be formed by the nations which were willing to enter into such an agreement, and the nations which preferred to retain their single gold standard might do so under certain conditions. He trusted that the practical effect of this would be to re-establish the bimetallic system over a sufficiently large area to ensure its maintenance in the countries which still retained a gold standard. The conference adjourned till Dec. 8.

Sir William Houldsworth has drawn up a scheme for the consideration of the Monetary Conference, in which he proposes that while nations in favour of bimatallism should coin gold and silver in unlimited quantities at a fixed ratio of value, and other countries should consent to receive bar silver at their mints, issuing against these deposits receipts bearing the value as fixed by international convention, these documents to circulate as money and be payable in silver on presentation.

A *Times* Philadelphia telegram, dated Dec. 4, says the belief is general throughout the United States that the Brussels Monetary Conference will have no result, and that there is a growing sentiment in favour of stopping the purchases of silver by the Government.

The Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives, on Dec. 7, discussed a bill repealing the statutory provision for the monthly purchase of silver.

IT has just been officially announced that the Pope has resolved to establish a great seminary for the education of natives of India and Ceylon for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and has provided a sum of £20,000 for the purpose. One hundred students are to be received and educated together in the higher grades of philosophy and theology, each diocese in India and Ceylon contributing its quote. As in the case of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, Ceylon will be united to India in the scheme. All the expenses of founding and maintaining the new seminary will be bone by the Holy Father, and even the travelling expenses of the candidates will be defrayed by him.

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THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

THE sitting of the Committee of Inquiry into the Panama affair was resumed in Paris on Dec. 2, M. Brisson presiding. The principal witness was M. Cantagrel, who deposed that he had received a visit from a certain M. S——, coming from the De Lesseps, who offered him 100,000f., which he refused. The offer was renewed by the same person and refused again. He was told later that if he voted for the lottery he could have pocketed 500,000f. M. Cantagrel expressed his regret that he did not at the time expose the attempts to buy his vote. M. Martin, a banker, proved that Arton was the agent for the purposes of bribery of Baron de Reinach, and also his agent for "bulling" and "bearing" Panama on the Bourse. M. Martin (according to the *Daily News* correspondent) said he had all the facts, which he had stated in the *Libre Parole*, writing under the signature of "Micros," from M. Charles de Lesseps. He was himself asked by M. Charles de Lesseps to buy votes, and was twice given the sum of 45,000f for the work. He saw many deputies about business of this kind at the Panama offices, and he was certain that M. Barbe, the Minister of Agriculture under M. Rouvier, pocketed 500,090f. M. Martin gave a list of deputies' names to M. Brisson. M. Proust's evidence was unimportant. M. Jezierski denied every charge made against him, and said he left the *Telegraphe* in 1886.

On Dec. 3 Police-Commissary Clement delivered to the Committee the twenty-six cheques to bearer for the total amount of 3,390,475f. which were handed to the late Baron de Reinach by the banking firm of Messrs. Thierree, in exchange for the deceased's single cheque, and which had been seized that morning. The following is the list (says Reuter) of the payees of the compromising cheques which have become known:—

M. Cornelius Herz, two cheques, each of 1,000,000f., 2,000,000f.; M. Chabert, one cheque of 195,000f. and one of 140,475f., 305,475f.; M. Chevillard, three cheques of 100,000f. each, one of 150,000f., 450,000.; M. Betzold, banker, one of 80,000.; M. Davoust, 50,000.; one cheque, endorsed by the Banque du Credit Mobilier, 20,000f.; M. Ouverges, of 74, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, one cheque. 40,000f.; one cheque to the order of MM. Kohn and Reinach, 40,000f.; M. Fabre, one cheque of 40,000f.; M. Elouis or Elaien (the name is nearly illegible), one cheque for 25,000f.; M. Simeon (care of Jannin. a broker), a cheque for 25,000f.; MM. Castelbon, Aigoin, Praslon, Orsati, Paul Schmidt, and Burfer or Buster, 20,000f. each; M. Albert Grevy, Senator, one cheqque for 20,000f.; M. Leon Renault, Senator, two cheques, one of 20,000f. and one of 5,000., 25,000f.; one cheque with an illegible signature 40,00f.

This gives twenty-five cheques, having a total of 3,310,475f. Of many of these persons little or nothing is known, and it is thought probable their names were used, as was that of M. Davoust, who is merely a bank porter, for the purpose of concealing the identity of the actual recipients. Two, however, bore the names respectively of M. Leon Renault and M. Albert Grevy, brother of the late ex-President, both Senators; and the two cheques, each for £40,000 were (says the *Daily News* correspondent) signed by the well-known electrician, Dr. Cornelious Herz, who has offered to prove that they were paid to him by Baron de Reinach in settlement of a debt.

On Dec. 5, the Chamber, by 333 votes to 182, voted urgency for a Bill giving extensive judical powers to the Committee, before which, on Dec. 6, M. Borie gave evidence that attempts were made as early as 1886 to corrupt the Chamber. M. Borie said he was accosted in the lobby of the Chamber in that year by a man who offered him £1,000 for his vote in favour of the Panama Lottery, and an additional £1,000 for each of his colleagues whom he might win over. He was about to denounce the attempt, but was warned not to do so by a colleague. A statement which is of interest in connection with this alleged bribery, was (according to Reuter) published by the *Intransigeant* on Dec. 7, as having been made to one of its representatives by M. Bonaparte Wyse, the engineer who negotiated the concession for the construction of the Panama Canal, granted by the Columbian Government. M. Wyse is represented to have said that shortly before the debate in the Chamber on the Bill sanctioning the issue of the Panama Lottery bonds, Baron de Reinach met him and showed him a list of deputies and asked him to point out those he thought were favourable to the project. This M. Wyse did, and he had quite forgotten the incident when, on the day of the first vote on the Bill he received a telegram in which Baron de Reinach after reproaching him for having described certain deputies as favourable who had voted against the measure, said: "If I could have guessed that sooner I should have prevented it. I shall now have to think about the next vote." M. Wyse added that he believed the telegram was still in his possession.

M. Antonin Proust who was one of the members of the syndicate which guaranteed the Panama Lottery issue, has written to the Minister of Public Instruction to resign his position as Director General of the French section of the Chicago Exhibition. The reason given by M. Proust for this step is that he does not wish to retain in any capacity powers delegated by the State as long as it is not recognised that his good faith is to be placed above all suspicion.

On Dec. 7 the Commitee decided to demand from the Government a post-mortem examination of the body of Baron de Reinach and the seizure of his papers. The Official Administrator of the estate of the deceased informed the Committee that seals had been placed upon all the late Baron's papers.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

ON Dec. 2, M. Brisson announced to M. Carnot the failure of his efforts to form a Cabinet. He had, it appears, sought to rally to his support prominent Republicans who had abstained from taking part in the division which overthrew the late Ministry. He applied to M. Casimir-Perier and M. Bourgeois; the former courteously declined, and the latter, while willing to join him, refused to accept the Ministry of the Interior. M. Casimir-Perier was summoned by M. Carnot; but after endeavouring in vain to find friends to support him, abandoned his task the next day. M. Carnot then having had a long conference with M. Bourgeois, confided the task to M. Develle, Minister for Agriculture, and M. Develle, though assisted by M. Loubet, having failed in his endeavour to form a Cabinet, M Carnot sent for M. Ribot, who on Dec. 5 was able to lay before him at the Elysee a list of the new Ministry, almost entirely consisting of members of M. Loubet's Cabinet. The new Ministry is composed as follows:—

M. Ribot, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Loubet, Interior; M. Bourgeois, Justice and Public Worship; M. Rouvier, Finance; M. de Freycinet, War; M. Burdeau, Marine and Colonies; M. Depuy, Public Instruction; M. Develle, Agriculture; M. Seigfried, Commerce; M. Viette, Public Works.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* President Carnot during the recent crisis, is asserted to have stretched his preferences and dislikes to an almost unconstitutional point, and to have impeded M. Brisson in his attempt to form a Cabinet. The *Journal Official*, on Dec. 7, published the decree announcing the constitution of the new Cabinet, and appointing Mr. Jamais, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. The constitution of the now Cabinet, which has been favourably received, indicates that there will be no departure from the protectionist policy followed by the late Government. The Russian newspapers are unanimous in expressing gratification at the formation of a new French Cabinet under M. Ribot's Premiership.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, in his Message to Congress on Dec. 6, accepts the result of the Presidental election as introducing a new policy directed solely to bringing the largest returns to the revenue. He recommends that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress, but points to a reduction of wages as the probable outcome of the abolition of Protection. He says the relations of the United States with other nations are undisturbed by any serious controversy; but, in referring to the "unfriendly attitude" of Canada, he suggests the construction of an American canal round the Falls of Niagara, and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of the great American seaports, as well as the withdrawal of the support given to the Canadian railroads and steamship lines. In regard to finance the President said:—"The public confidence in the purpose and the ability of the Government to maintain the parity of all our money issues, whether in coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand of gold for Europe and the consequent calls upon us, are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some European nations to increase their gold reserves. These efforts should be met by appropriate legislation on our part. The conditions which created the drain on gold in the Treasury are, in an important degree, political and not commercial. In view of the general revision of the revenue laws in the near future it seems probable that it would be better that any changes should form part of that revision rather than partake of a temporary character." According to the *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent, the message has attracted little attention, but the discussion in Congress leaves no doubt that some measure for the restriction of immigration—probably its complete suspension for a year—will be enacted.

President Harrison's message has created a disagreeable impression in Canada.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

THE appointment of Sir George White to be Commander-in-Chief in India was predicted by me long ago, when I contradicted the sedulously-circulated report that the Duke of Connaught would succeed Lord Roberts. This appointment has been made by the Cabinet, and I hear that Sir George White's claims were very earnestly supported by Lord Ripon, to whom he acted as Military Secretary in India. The arrangement is a very great and important victory for the Indian Government (which all along advised the appointment of Sir George White) over the Horse Guards, where there was a desperately strong desire to send out an officer from the home service, Sir Evelyn Wood being the favourite. The appointment is an excellent one, for Sir George White is not only a brilliant officer, but he is a most efficient organiser and administrator, and knows India thoroughly.

The abolition of trial by jury in Bengal—carried out as it has been by a stroke of the pen of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Elliott—has created the greatest excitement and indignation throughout India—except, of course, in the most reactionary strata of Anglo-Indian officialism. Trial by jury was instituted in 1862. It was one of the first and most precious steps towards the redemption of the promises made to the people of India on the re-settlement of the Government in 1858. That it has been an unqualified success I should be the last to affirm; but to sweep it away at a moment's notice, without reserve or qualification, without public debate or deliberation, in one Presidency only, and that the most wealthy and influential, is at once an insult and an injury to the whole of the people of India. That it is so felt, I have abundant evidence, for I have been literally overwhelmed with communications from India on the subject, and among my correspondents are all sorts and conditions of the Queen's Indian subjects. The matter will call for the attention of a Liberal House of Commons at an early date, and a Ministry which numbers Lord Ripon among its members will not find the proceeding easy to defend.

By this high-handed and ill-advised proceeding Sir Charles Elliott has driven a big nail into the coffin of the Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship. The holding of this office by an Indian Civil Servant is a conspicuous anomaly. No one supposes that the system under which the Governors of Madars and Bombay are appointed is altogether perfect; but even the system which results in the appearance of a man of Lord Harris's calibre as Governor of a Presidency has its merits. It has always provided, both at Madras and Bombay, a ruler reared outside the official nursery, and consequently free from the narrowness of vision and the racial prejudices which come of official training in India. The worst mediocrity so appointed infuses a little leaven of new ideas and anti-bureaucratic feeling into the department he presides over. What Sir Charles Elliott has now contrived to show so forcibly is the want of some similar moderating and enlightening influence in Bengal.

A very distinguished native gentleman, well known in England, expresses the following opinion about the present regime in Bengal:—

Sir Charles Elliott's administration has been marked by the utter impossibility of obtaining redress against any abuse of power, however flagrant, on the part of any member of the covenanted Civil Service. Ever since Sir Charles Elliott's appointment to the Government of Bengal he has shown a steady determination to uphold at all hazards the action of the subordinate members of his Service, and also to make the judicial tribunals subservient to the Executive. There can be no question that he is bent upon subverting the Liberal policy of Lord Ripon in respect to Local Self-Government, the advancement of education, the separation of executive and judicial functions, and the extension of trial by jury. Public opinion here is unanimous in regarding Sir Charles Elliott as the worst ruler we have ever had. He represents all the prejudices of his Service, and is steeped in the spirit of "Ascendency," which is the worst vice of officialism.

MARRIAGE LAWS IN MALTA.

IN reply to a memorial forwarded to the Marquis of Ripon on the subject of the marriage laws in Malta, the following reply has been received by Mr. Guinness, Secretary of the Protestant Alliance:—"Downing-street, Dec. 1, 1892.—Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial, dated Nov. 22, signed by yourself on behalf of the Committee of the Protestant Alliance, on the subject of Malta marriage law. In reply I am to state that his lordship is unable to enter into a discussion as to the existing law, as that question has been referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and I am to observe that pending the decision of the Judicial Committee the Governor of Malta cannot do otherwise than act in accordance with the advice of the legal adviser of his Government. The Judicial Committee is expected to enter upon the consideration of the subject at an early date. With regard to contemplated legislation, to which referrence is made in the memorial, I am to state that the instruction which was given by Lord Knutsford to the Governor of Malta to withhold his assent to any ordinance relating to marriage, pending the referrence to the Privy Council, still holds good, and I am to add that the Bill on this subject which was recently reintroduced into the Council of Government by one of the elected members has since been withdrawn.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD WINGFIELD.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DEC. 6.

KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANCASTER REGT)—Maj-Gen and Hon Lt-Gen W Wilby, C B, to be Col, vice Lt-Gen and Hon Gen W Sankey, C B, deceased.

Royal Horse Guards—Lt Sir C H Rushshot, Bart, resigns his commission.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lt E A Swinhoe is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

4th Dragoon Guards—Second Lt J S Cayzer, to be Lt, vice Æ M B Gage, promoted into 14th Hussars.

3rd Hussars—The undermentioned Second Lts to be Lts:—A A Kennedy, vice W S Stewart, promoted; W M Tower, to complete establishment.

8th Hussars—Lt P Langdale to be Capt, in succession to Maj D E Wood, who holds a staff appointment; Sub. Lt E G Bedingfeld, to be Lt, vice P Langdale.

11th Hussars—Second Lt W R Codrington, to be Lt, on augmentation.

14th Hussars—Second-Lt C B Tottenham to be Lt, vice J D Hamilton, resigned.

21st Hussars—Capt R Owen to be Maj, vice J Lovell, promoted Lt-Col on half pay; Lt J R Ewing to be Capt, vice R Owen; Second-Lt R N Smyth to be Lt, vice J R Ewing.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lt-Col and Col G L C Merewether (late Bombay), on the Indian supernumerary list, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity; Lt-Col A C Ward, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lt-Col, is placed on retired pay; Maj and Col E P Leach, V C, C B, to be Lt-Col, vice A C Ward; Capt A H Kenney, to be Maj, vice Col E P Leach, V C, C B; Lt R L C Brooker, to be Capt, vice A H Kenney; Second-Lt R H Macdonald, to be Lt.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lt O H Lawson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Second-Lt C Yatman, to be Lt, vice O H Lawson. The second Christian name of Second-Lt C M A Wood is Michell, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Nov. 18.

King's (Liverpool Regt.)—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—Lt W B Hickle; Second Lt A S H Teed.

Duke of Cornwall's L. I.—Super Capt E J Hollway to be Capt, vice Bt Maj G A Ashley, seconded; Second-Lt V F W Tregar is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Hampshire Regt.—Second-Lt. H. A. Scott is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The undermentioned Second-Lts. to be Lts., to complete stablishment:—H. A. Scott, probationer, Indian Staff Corps; F. H. Norie.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Lt F B Prideaux is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

York and Lancaster Regt—Second-Lt (now Lt) H P Thurnall is seconded for service with the India Staff Corps; Second-Lt M F Halford to be Lt, to complete establishment.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—The undermentioned Capts to be Majs:—F S Thorton, vice Col the Hon N G Lyttelton, promoted; the Hon D Lawless, vice F Howard, promoted Lt-Col on half-pay; Lt M W de la P Beresford to be Capt, vice the Hon D Lawless; Second-Lt M C Le Breton-Simmons to be Lt, vice M W de la P Beresford; Gent Cadet E G Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be Second-Lt, vice M C Le Bretton-Simmons.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col G C Grant is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

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SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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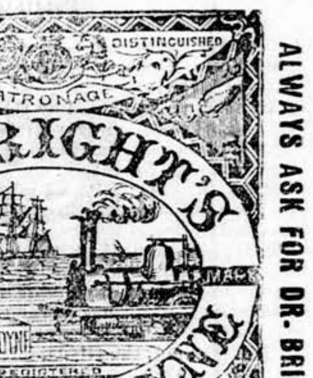

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and never Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a Blood failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua, Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

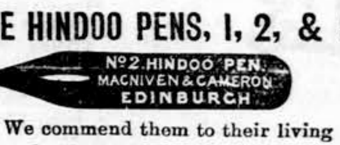
ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

BOMBAY ...... CALCUTTA ...... MADRAS .... LAHORE .... } MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
KURRACHEE. MR. H. J. RUSTOMJEE.
COCHIN .... CALICUT........ TELLICHERRY } MESSRS. PRICE, LESLIE & CO.
COLOMBO ...... MESSRS. BRODIE & CO.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

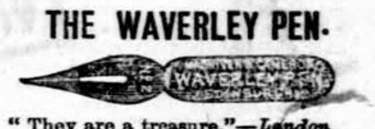


"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.



"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen.

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Horlick's
Malted Milk.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
INFANTS, INVALIDS, AGED AND TRAVELLERS
MALTED MILK

The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

INFANTS. INVALIDS.
THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
OF ALL DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889,
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

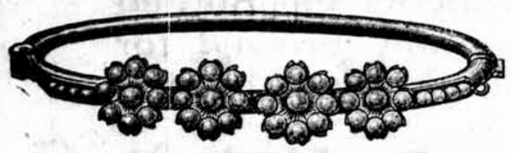
Schweitzer's COCOATINA

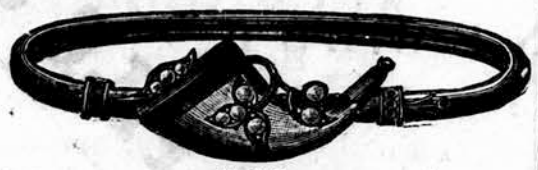
The Best and Purest COCOA

Hamilton & Co

ART JEWELLERS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

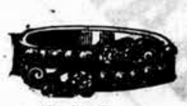

3158 G.
Gold and Pearl Bangle.
Rs. 90 Cash.

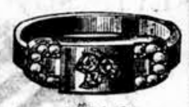

3159 G.
Gold and Pearl Tiger Claw Bangle.
Rs. 58 Cash.

3160 G.
Diamonds.
Rs. 70 Cash.

3161 G.
Pearls.
Rs. 52 Cash.

3162 G.
Diamond and Pearls.
Rs. 45 Cash.

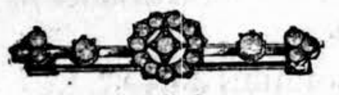

3163 G.
Diamonds and Pearls.
Rs. 50 Cash.


3164 G.
Diamonds and Pearls
Rs. 27 Cash.

Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

3165 G.
Gold Brooch.
Rs. 36 Cash.

3166 G.
Gold Violin Brooch.
Rs. 30 Cash.

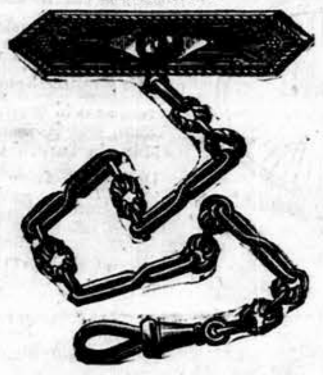

3167 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 45 Cash.

3168 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 50 Cash.

3169 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 25 Cash.

3170 G.
Gold Bat and Ball Links. Per pair.
Rs. 36 Cash.

3171 G.
Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin.
Rs. 12 Cash.


3172 G.
Lady's Gold Watch Chain and Brooch.
Rs. 48 Cash.

3173 G.
Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin.
Rs. 11 Cash.

3174 G.
Gold Tennis Links.
Per pair.
Rs. 36 Cash.

BASS

GREEN

DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING

BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

FULL SIZE BOTTLES.

Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealelrs in India.

KINAHAN'S
LL
&
GLENISLE
WHISKIES

THE PRIZE MEDAL, BUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,

The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.

Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY

THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.

KINAHAN & CO., LD.,
GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.,
Export Agents:
JOSEPH LEETE & SONS,
36, ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STABBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY! HERE — CROWN — IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.

It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and trustworthy servant. It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Given satisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.

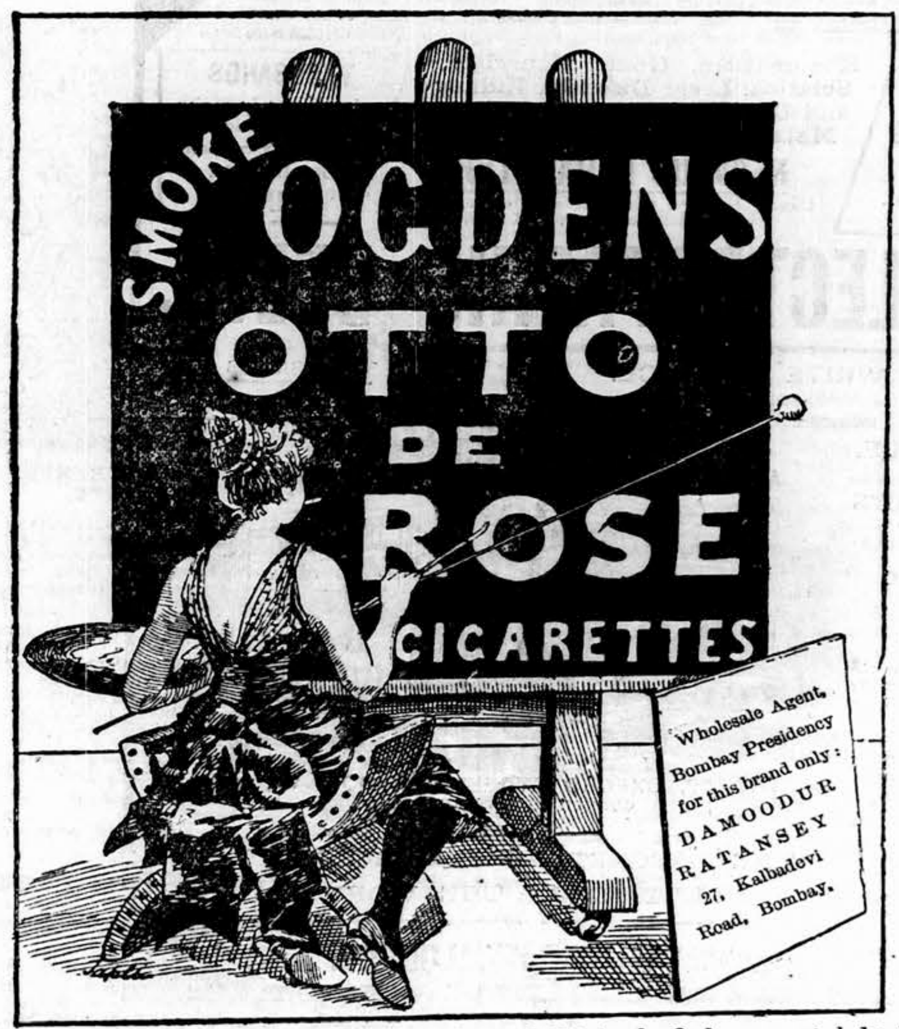
WHEN A PERSON GETS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO A GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN, IT IS NEVER GIVEN UP FOR ANY OTHER.

Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.

Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

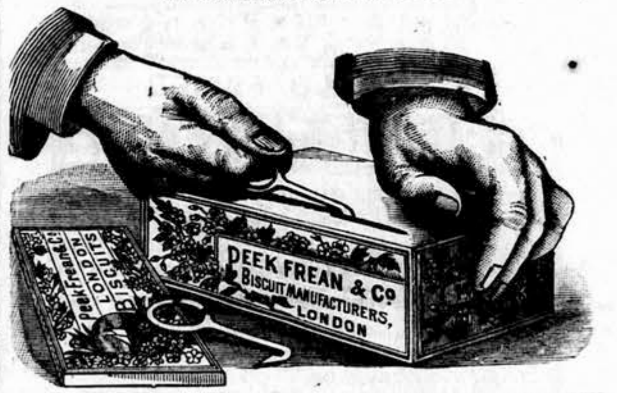

SMOKE
OGDENS
OTTO
DE
ROSE
CIGARETTES
Wholesale Agent, Bombay Presidency for this brand only: DAMOODUR RATANSEY 27, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by Damoodur Ratansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, all of Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY:—Army and Navy Stores, Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Army and Navy Civil Service Stores, Pistis & Pelekanos, Bolton & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Misquita & Co., and Dinshaw & Merwan.

PEEK, FREAN & CO., LONDON BISCUIT Manufacturers

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin by means of the instrument enclosed in each box.



For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is especially recommended. No extra charge for the inner Soldered Lid.

FOR HOME AND EXPORTATION.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain), H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece and M. H Alexander I., King.

SEVENTEEN MEDALS

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

LUKE & SPENER, LIMITED,

ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.

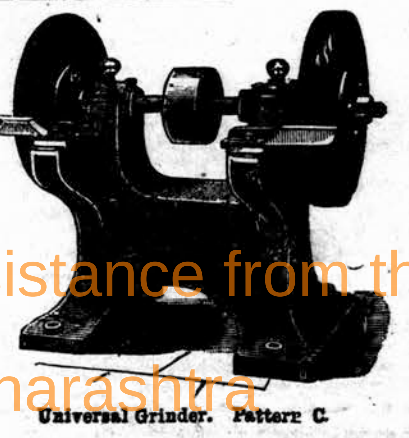
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated

EMERY DISCS.

GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,

For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.


Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

PRIZE MEDALS:
1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

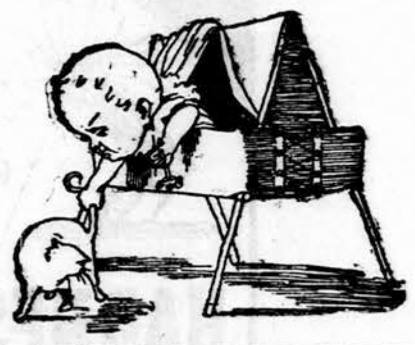
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

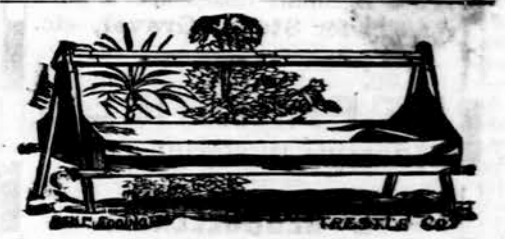
ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE

"SHAKESPEARE" COT

IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT,
AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.





LIGHT, SIMPLE. **TRESTLE COT,** STRONG & COMPACT.

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to

BENJN. EDGINGTON, LD.,
2, DUKE STREET,
LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS"

***	Gold Capsule.
**	Blue "
*	Green "

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Addresses—LONDON and DARLINGTON, Durham.

Agents—THE SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RANGOON; MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., CALCUTTA; ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., 29, Esplanade-Rd., BOMBAY.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

Worth its Weight in Gold

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

INDIAN PLANTERS' GAZETTE SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."

DAILY NEWS, CALCUTTA, SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts."

Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D. and others, too numerous to mention.

Sold Everywhere all over the world.
Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by

CHARLES COX & Co.,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights protected in every country.*

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY
LONDON & LEITH
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

TO BE OBTAINED OF

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Rs. 35-8 per doz.

Rimmel's Perfumery

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing. Invigorating.

EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

No more **ASTHMA** nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN F., at Poona.

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ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digsetion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixi and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

As the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
and all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

FUMIGATEUR PECTORAL CIGARETTES ESPIC

Madras : Barrio & Cº; *Bombay* : Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta* : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC
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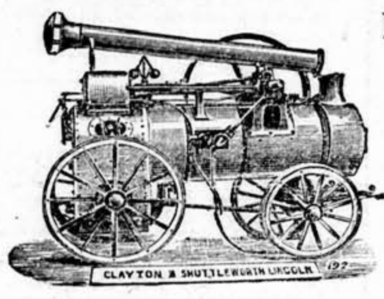

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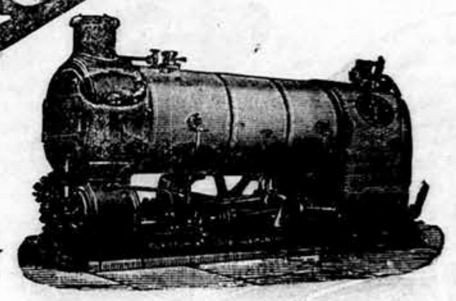

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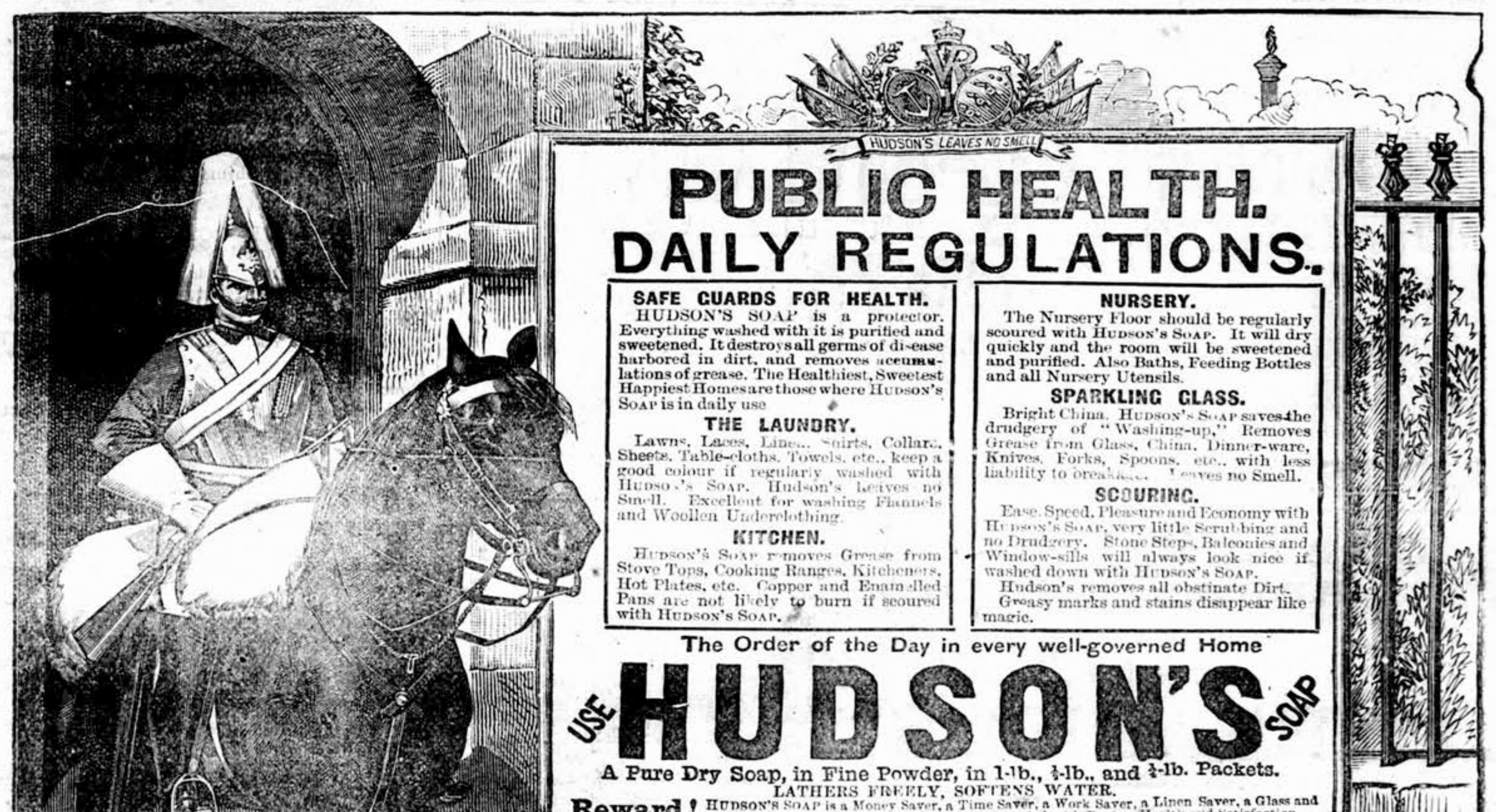

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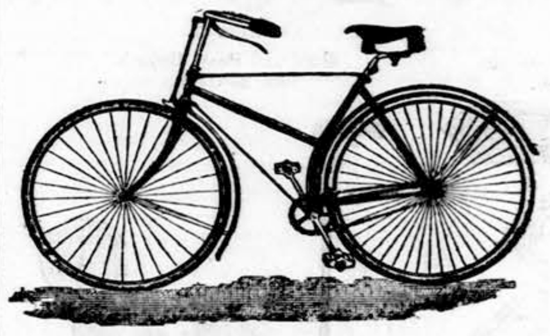

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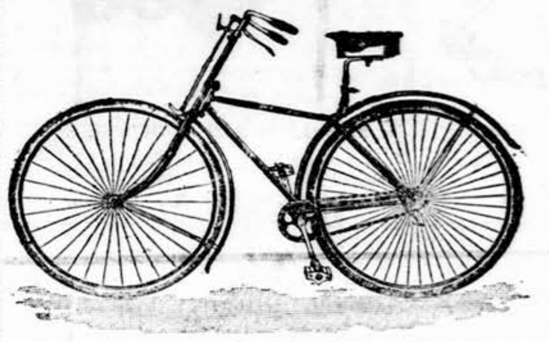

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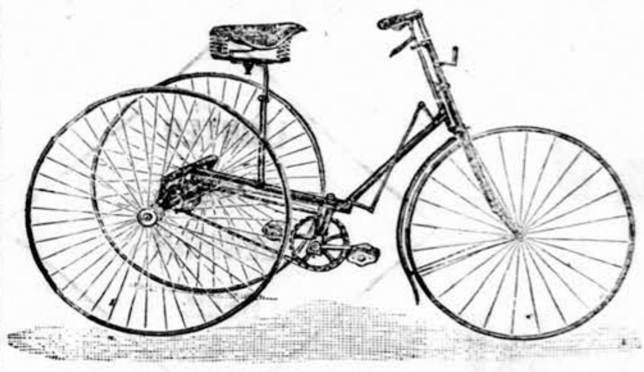

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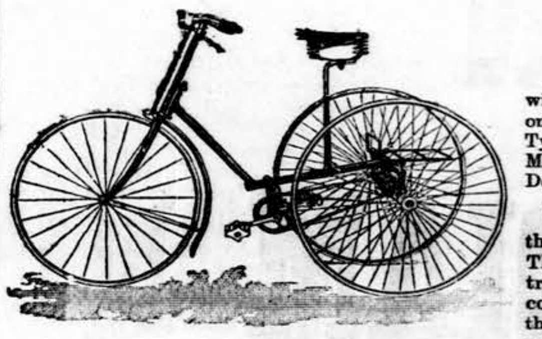

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